The Centre Reporter.

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DEMOCRATS CONTROL

They Hold the Key to the Senatorial Situation at Harrisburg.

GEO. A. JENKS FOR U. S. SENATOR.

The Republican Machine Is Hoping in Vain For Help From the Democracy. Anti-Quay Republicans Have an Organization to Fight Quay—The Downfall of the Republican Boss Only a Matter of a Few Days or Weeks.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—The senatorial situation is in the hands of the Democrats. They are masters of all they survey. Opportunities never dreamed of have been coming their way in the past ten days and it is creditable to the party and its leadership that the senators and members here are of a character fully able to take care of themselves. The nomination on Thursday last of the Hon. George A. Jenks for the United States senatorship to succeed Senator Quay was a stroke of good policy. The reputation of Mr. Jenks for statesmanship, integrity and unswerving Democracy is as wide as the country. No better selection could have been made. He is a man around whom the Democrats can rally and feel that they are safe in following him as a standard bearer.

In the past the Democracy has known what it is to fight against hopeless odds. Heretofore it stood for an unfaltering minority. Today it stands triumphant for the best that is in politics in the state of Pennsylvania. Some base slanders have gone forth from the Quay Republican press in the past two weeks. They have hinted that when the senior senator wanted votes to make out the quota of his majority, which he could not get from the Republicans, he would turn to the Democrats. It was an implication that Democrats could be bought.

Before the present fight is over no man in Pennsylvania will dare to say that even the weakest or humblest Democratic member in house or senate could be swayed from the course of rectitude and honor to his party by scheming Republicans. There is more than the mere fact of holding the balance of power in all this. Since Jackson's time the name Democracy has been synonymous with reform. If the party in Pennsylvania has not been able to father of all the reforms that have been placed on the statute books, it has at least forced the adoption of these reforms by the dominant Republican party. The old arrogant Republican machine is practically on its knees to the Democracy. It is beseeching Colonel Guffey, Hon. George A. Jenks, ex-Lieutenant Governor Black and all the other leaders, great and small, to save it from its fate. From present outlook Quayism is doomed and on its wreck must rise the tribute of sterling Democracy.

ONE OF QUAY'S SCHEMES.

One of the smoothest schemes of Senator Quay's followers was to try and induce Democrats to remain away from the approaching joint ballot for United States senator, which begins on Wednesday of this week. It was an appeal to the careless and thoughtless members of the party. For any Democrat to remain away from his place in house or senate at the present time is equivalent to giving a vote for Quay. The independent Republicans, who are fighting Quay, recognize this fact and they have pledged all of their followers in a written document to be present at every roll call and vote against Senator Quay.

The action of Colonel Guffey and other Democratic leaders in passing a resolution requiring two-thirds of all the Democrats in house and senate to consent before another candidate is named in place of Mr. Jenks gives the lie to Republican machine statements that the Democrats will help Quay. If there had been any men weak enough and corrupt enough among the Democratic legislators at Harrisburg to yield to the blandishments of Republicans this action of the Democratic caucus would have settled them. But there have been enough gratuitous insults thrown at the Democrats. They stand today as they will stand to the bitter end, a solid, unyielding, uncompromising barrier to the re-election of Matthew Stanley Quay.

TO HELP OUT REEDER.

One other thing in which the Democrats were alleged to be interested is the reinstatement of General Reeder and of John P. Elkin to places in Governor Stone's cabinet. There are enough Republicans of the anti-Quay kind in the senate to defeat the confirmation of Reeder if the Democrats join in. It is known positively that Quay wants Reeder put back in his old place of secretary of the commonwealth as a vindication for being turned out by Governor Hastings. The Republican state chairman, John P. Elkin, is also seeking vindication in the same way. It can be stated with the utmost assurance that no Democrat will vote for the confirmation of General Frank Reeder. The reason is clear. The Democrats have named their late candidate for governor, Hon. George A. Jenks, as their candidate for United States senator. During his campaign for the governorship Mr. Jenks went up and down the state proclaiming the outrage of the indemnity bond, to which General Frank Reeder and Mr. Elkin were signers, and proclaiming that the men who signed that notorious document were law breakers in the sight of the law. Under such circumstances no Democrat dare vote for a reinstatement of these men, and so the charge that General Reeder will get back into the cabinet with the assistance of Democratic votes is as false as false can be.

The balloting for United States senator will begin on Tuesday of this week with separate ballots in house and senate. On Wednesday a joint meeting of both bodies will be held and a joint ballot taken. Up to last Saturday night it is understood that 48 members of the anti-Quay organization had signed the iron bound anti-Quay pledge. More are expected to sign before the balloting begins.

There is no longer any doubt that a protracted deadlock is inevitable. Even Senator Quay's friends admit this. They are making some very boastful claims, but they are not giving out any figures. The Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans make no boasts, but they do give figures. They tell just how many men they have and how many votes they will be able to cast against Mr. Quay on the joint ballot. The Quay lieutenants have nothing to offset this with, except to reiterate that the "old man" will be re-elected. That is the way the fight stands today. Senator Quay will be defeated because Colonel Guffey and Hon. George A. Jenks and the men who are the brain, the bone and the sinew of the Democratic party have said it. And the Democratic party can claim the victory.

HOAR ON EXPANSION.

In his great speech in the upper house Senator Hoar denounced expansion as unconstitutional and contrary to the policy of this Government as handed down by the fathers, not only in the constitution, but in their written and public utterances. He questioned the right of Congress to acquire sovereignty where it had no property, and after a severe arraignment of Mr. Platt's speech summed up by saying: "The constitutional argument for slavery was ten times as strong as the argument of the senator from Connecticut. The slave master said he owned men for their good. The senator from Connecticut proposes to own nations for their good."

Mr. Hoar dwelt emphatically upon the great increase in National expenditure imperialism would entail, placing the amount at $150,000,000 annually. He asserted that Mr. Platt's policy would "reduce wages, increase taxation and place an armed soldier on the back of the workingman." He concluded by stating that he was not one who believed the Declaration of Independence was a failure and that this country was to begin the twentieth century where Spain began the sixteenth.

Farmer Woodward Has a Tilt With Heber Clark at an Institute.

At the Farmers' Institute at Media, on 11th, Colonel John A. Woodward, of Howard, who represents the State Board of Agriculture, stirred up a hornet's nest when he entered a protest against Charles Heber Clark, delivering a lecture entitled "Should the Greenback be Retired?" He said he protested against it in the name of the State. "This is not the place," he said, "to discuss politics or the money question."

Mr. Clark declared that, as he had come there by invitation and paid his own fare, he would speak if the people wanted to hear him. The matter was put to a vote and the audience declared unanimously that he should go ahead. Col. Woodward marched out of the hall and remained away until the lecture was over.

To Abolish Snoring.

Mr. Ed. Jack, of Wyandotte, Kan., has applied for a patent for a contrivance to prevent snoring. It is based on the theory that no one can snore with his mouth shut. Mr. Jack has arranged a bridle of rubber webbing to accomplish this purpose. A band is passed over the forehead and around the back of the neck above the ears, while another goes under the chin with a cross band over the jaw to keep it in place. There are buckles to adjust the bridle to all sizes of heads. Mr. Jack also claims that his invention can be utilized to keep babies from crying and women from talking.—Chicago *Record*.

Clinton County Deaths.

The wife of David Zimmerman, of near Loganton, died suddenly, Saturday afternoon, last. The lady had been ailing slightly for several weeks. Saturday afternoon she oppened the door to look out and at that moment dropped dead. She was aged 72 years.

Sarah Anna, wife of Wm. C. Johnson, of Lamar township, died Monday, aged 63 years.—Republican.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

QUAY'S SECOND FAILURE.

Tuesday's Vote in Senate and House Left the Boss 16 Short.

On Tuesday afternoon the senate and house voted separately to elect a senator, resulting in no choice, Quay's vote being 112, or 16 short of the number required to elect. A joint ballot will now be had each day until a senator is elected. It is supposed that there will be a deadlock lasting several weeks.

The following is the result of the ballot on Tuesday:

Name.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Quay	27	85	112
Jenks,	12	70	82
Dalzell,	3	13	10
Irvin,	1	2	3
Stewart,	1	8	9
Huff,	1	4	5
C. W. Stone,	1	9	10
C. E. Smith,	1		1
Tubbs,		4	4
Rice,		2	2
Grow,		1	1
Markle,		1	1
P. P. Smith,		1	1

SENATOR HEINLE

Expresses His Views on the Attitude of Democrats.

Senator W. C. Heinle, of this district, when asked in a recent interview as to the probability of any Democrat voting for Quay, expressed himself in the following:

"No Democrat voting for Quay would dare go back to his home. Any man so utterly forgetful of his duty that he owes to the state, his party and the wishes of his constituents will be ostracized socially and politically."

"Indeed, he would not be safe after committing such an act. It is a base insinuation, and will be lived down by the conduct of the Democratic members."

Senator J. Henry Cochrane, of Williamsport, the Democratic senate leader, is no less vehement. He declares ridiculous the claim that a single Democrat will vote for the man resting under such a dense shadow. State Chairman Garman, who has personally interviewed the members, say they will be as solidly against Quay's re-election as they were against an organization of the House that would give him control of the State's legislation.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Augustus Armor, of Axe Mann, and Catharine Garber, Bellefonte.

Wm. Benner, Benner twp., and Maude Whippo, Bellefonte.

Stanistan Tziebski and Maryjorma Wesola, of Clarence, Pa.

Joseph Smith and Sarah E. Zindle, of Snow Shoe.

Edgar T. Swarm, Rebersburg, and Anna M. Limbert, Aaronsburg.

Homer Karstetter, Booneville, Clinton county, and Etna M. Hartman, Rebersburg.

Chas. F. Beckwith, Hanna, Centre county, and Mary J. McCully, Berwinsdale, Clearfield county.

A Protest Against Tree Cutting.

The recent protest of J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, against the cutting of Christmas trees is warmly commended in the west. In his protest he said: "The trees selected for slaughter on this anniversary are always the straightest and most symmetrical. Last year more than 20,000,000 Christmas trees were cut down and put on the market. The absurdity of celebrating the birth of the Savior of the world by a wanton waste and extravagance which jeopardizes the welfare of human beings yet unborn is obvious to every thinking man."

STONE'S CABINET.

Governor Stone has announced his new cabinet, namely,

Secretary of the Commonwealth, Wm. W. Greist, Lancaster.

Attorney General, John P. Elkin, Indiana county.

Private Secretary, C. E. Gerwig.

A fight will be made in the Senate to defeat the confirmation of Elkin, he having signed the padded pay-roll bond. He deserves being kicked out.

Filing Certificates for Nomination.

Friday, February 3, will be the last day for filing with the county commissioners certificates of nomination for township and borough officers. Tuesday, January 24, will be the last day for filing certificates of nomination for city officers.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25 and 50c. per bottle. Try it. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

INDIGNATION OVER EAGAN'S ABUSE OF MILES.

Secretary Alger is Backing the Blackguard and is Giving Protection to His Mouth Piece.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Alger is offering as great an insult to the country, by protecting Commissary General Eagen, as Eagen offered to Gen. Miles, by his blackguardism in calling him numerous kinds of a liar, in his testimony before the War Investigators. If Alger thinks that the people will allow this disgraceful affair to end with Eagen's revision of his testimony, he will find himself much mistaken. Eagan deserves punishment, just as Alger does, and if they don't get it, so much the worse it will be in the end for the administration. There can be no reasonable excuse for any man accustomed to the association of gentlemen, descending to the use of Billingsgate, no matter how great the provocation. In this particular case, Eagan knew that the administration had done everything possible to humiliate Miles, and doubtless thought that his abuse of him would increase his popularity with the Alger crowd. Instead of Alger promptly ordering Eagan under arrest, to be court-martialed for language and conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman he had the nerve to say that Mr. McKinley's promise of protection to all witnesses made it impossible to arrest him, and to come forward with the revised testimony idea. Congress is fairly bubbling over, but is waiting to see whether the administration intends to do the proper thing; Gen. Miles is also patiently waiting on the administration, and is said to have some additional fects about the bad beef furnished our soldiers, which may be made public later on.

Representative Berry, of Ky., in a speech on the Naval bill, took occasion to administer some sharp and deserved raps at the Navy Department clique, which has so persistently tried to deprive Schley of the credit due him for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, in order that it might be given to Sampson. Mr. Berry said: "There is no doubt in the minds of the American people who is entitled to the credit of that victory. But there are people who are trying to steal away from Schley the credit he won on the third day of July, 1898."

Senator Allen thinks the right sort of an investigation of the war could be made by a committee of five Senators, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, and he embodied his idea in a resolution which he offered in the Senate, and which is now before the Military Committee.

A funeral is always sad, but a funeral in the Capitol always seems sadder than if it were held elsewhere. Two weeks ago funeral services were held in the Senate Chamber over the remains of the late Senator Morrill; today, in the House of Representatives, over the remains of the late Representative Dingley, of Maine. Mr. Dingley resembled Mr. Morrill in some respects; he was always a partisan, but never aroused any personal animosity on the part of his opponents.

Senator McLaurin, of S. C., made a strong speech against colonization and imperialism by this government, in which he referred to the change of position on the part of those Senators who are willing to control colonies without allowing the ignorant natives to vote. He was referring to Senator Platt's speech, when he said: "The Senator from Connecticut has most amply vindicated the south, perhaps unintentionally, but we thank him the more heartily for his complete announcement of the divine right of the Caucasian to govern the inferior races."

Senator Sullivan, of Miss., made his maiden speech in favor of the Nicaragua Canal Bill, of Senator Morgan's, which is to be voted on this week. Senator Pasco, of Fla., also made a speech in favor of the bill, which is certain to be passed by the Senate.

The anti-imperialism Senators supported the motion of Senator Berry to consider the treaty of Peace in open executive sessions of the Senate, but they couldn't carry it. The treaty will be considered in the usual way. An attempt is to be made to put the Senate on record, either by an amendment to the treaty or a resolution, against the permanent ownership of the Philippines by the U. S., before the treaty is voted upon. There are also two resolutions pending, one offered by Senator Bacon, of Ga., and one by Senator Hoar, of Mass., providing for immediate recognition of the independence of the present philippine government, having a bearing on the treaty.

A delegation from the National Civil Service League threw away some time by appearing before the House Census committee, to advocate the placing of the Census Bureau employes under the Civil Service Rules. Congress is hungry for the patronage of the Census Bureau, and no power on earth could make it give up its expected feast on official pap, even if there were any real advantage in having the Census Bureau employes put under the Civil Service Rules.

Ruin In Interior of Cuba.

On by train into interior Cuba—a region of abandoned farms, ruined plantations and deserted villages. Matanzas province is a desert of ashes; Santa Clara, a wilderness of weeds; the province of Santiago, a jungle. The ruin and the desolation are the terrible autographs of rifle and torch. Royal palms guard the plantation region, useless sentinels ever since the day in which $60,000,000 of sugar cane became drifting ashes. Nine miles from Guanabana the train came to a washout, stopped, giving us time to wander about the country. Not an inhabitant was visible—yes, in one of the ruined haciendas I did find one family. Father, mother and daughter had been living on potatoes and fruit for more than a year. Meat and money they had not seen since the beginning of the insurrection. The lonely ones living there were worse off than Arabs in the desert, for they had neither horses nor salt. Learning that they actually beheld an American, they fell to the ground and kissed my boots. Then they wanted to know if what they had heard was really true—that President McKinley was coming to live in "Cooba" and was to furnish all "Coobans" with codfish and cornmeal and coin forever. After that, at every plantation I visited, I found pacificos living in the same tomb-like seclusion, the ghostly apparitions of a paradise in ruins.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Western Paper's Puff Rates.

A paper out west, having grown tired of boosting candidates which it knew ought to be behind the bars, and of putting wings on deceased persons when there was more call for asbestos garments, has prepared and issued a schedule of rates governing the ordinary line of notices, as follows:

"For calling a man a progressive citizen, when everybody knows he is lazier than a government mule, $1.75; referring to a deceased citizen as one who is sincerely mourned by the entire community, when we know he will only be missed in poker circles, $1.08; referring to some gallivanting female as 'an estimable lady whom it is a pleasure to meet,' when every business man in town would rather see the devil coming, hoof, horns and all, than to see her coming toward them, $3.19; speaking of a candidate as a pleasant, amiable gentleman, who is spoken well of by a large circle of friends who have pushed his claim to office rather against his will, when we all know he has always wanted some office, from roadmaster up, since he was twenty-one years of age, $1.07 per speak; calling an ordinary pulpit pounder 'an eminent divine,' 60 cents.

Good Advice.

If every citizen would make a point of thinking and speaking well of his or her neighbor, associate or friend, the village they live in and the people they meet, what a delightful community we would have. Don't gossip. Any gossip is idle, evil gossip is criminal. Drop the miserable, cowardly, "they say!" Be sure of your ground before you start a report and then be sure that reputation or circulation is for somebody's good. If it isn't, keep still. We are all open for criticism. No two persons look at a matter from the same point of view. There is some good in everybody, and that is what we should be looking for. The evil always finds a way out. Just peg away, mind your own business and keep everlastingly at it.—Ex.

New Silver Certificate.

The new one dollar silver certificates, which have just made their appearance, show more white paper and less press work than was the case with previous issues, yet in the judgment of experts they will be more difficult to imitate. The counterfeiters can reproduce the best achievements of the engraver's art; it is the trick of paper making that confounds them.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Weather mighty variable.

Democratic caucus Jan. 28.

The grip took hold of D. F. Luse.

Snow now only lingers in fence corners.

Druggist Murray is groping around with the grip.

Monday's thaw and rain put an end to sleighing.

Daniel Herr has been appointed post master at Salona.

D. C. Keller this morning shipped a car load of live stock.

Since 12 noon, Tuesday, we are living under Governor Wm. A. Stone.

What locality in the state had more sleighing than Centre Hall, this winter? Had six weeks at least.

The wife of Jefferson Herb died at her home in Loganton, aged 37 years, survived by her husband and two children.

Rev. Rarick's appointments for Sunday, Jan. 22: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2 p. m.

Mrs. Frank Boob, of Lauralton, Pa., committed suicide last week by taking a dose of arsenic. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause.

W. A. Sando has sold his house on Church street to Miller Goodhart. Sando will move into the house on opposite side of the street next spring.

Every year for ten years past has had a 9 in the figures representing it and every one hundred and one years to come will likewise have at least one.

A bachelor once asked a married man who had an excellent wife where he found her. The reply was "at home with her mother and not on the streets."

The neatest and handsomest desk calendar out is the one put out by Duncan & Spangler, coal operators, who had the kindness to favor the Reporter with one of them.

Elmer Schoch has taken charge of the Lewisburg Chronicle, and being a practical printer, he will make an interesting paper out of the old Chronicle, no doubt. Success.

Judge Stewart, of York, issued an injunction forbidding the Jefferson school building from paying out any more money for the new school house, because the borough has already exceeded its legal indebtedness.

Ed. Nearhood has opened a bakery, confectionery and ice-cream establishment in the Dinges store building. Ed will study to please and is in every way worthy of support. Families will do well to give him a call. See his ad. in another colum.

A contemporary tells of a dead editor, at whose funeral 678 delinquent subscribers marched by and viewed the remains. Of that number 677 muttered sadly: "He was an industrious, bright and good man, but—he could'nt save anything."

A couple named Newton Lord and Jennie Helper were married in a neighboring town some days ago and the editor of the local paper was almost clubbed to death by the indignant groom because he made use of the headline "Lord-Helper."

Cal Bottorf seems to be a living pair of scales, he can guess the exact weight of a beef, being an old butcher. The other day he killed a beef at Henry Moyer's, near Red mill; Cal insisted it would weigh every bit of 400 and that is just what it dressed.

The Clinton county Commissioners have received from the officials of the Western penitentiary a giving the cost of keeping prisoners from that county in that institution. During the year there were 22 prisoners who were kept 5,544 days, at a cost of 36.3-8 cents per day, a total of $1,552.32.

Recent Mifflin county deaths: At Yeagertown, the widow of Francis Milliken, aged 84 years. In Lewistown, Catharine Steely, aged 67 years. In Lewistown, Henry Hassinger, aged 75 years. In Milroy, Eliza, widow of Peter Barefoot, in her 77 year. In Granville, Wm. C. Minehart, aged 68 years.

Henry Meyer, of near Red mill, met with a painful fall last Sunday, just after having stepped out of the house. He slipped on the ice and with his side struck a stump, and the doctor thinks the old gentleman sustained a fracture of three ribs. He suffers much pain; we trust our old friend will speedily get over his accident.

Three beers a day, leaving out Sundays, means $45 a year. Three segars a day, means $18 per year. Fifteen cents per week for tobacco, $8 per year. The habit of treating means $10 per year. Total, $81 per year, the lowest calculation. This sum would keep wife and children comfortably clad furnish many nice things for the home and table. In ten years it would buy a pretty home.

Warm Blood

Coursing through the veins, feeds, nourishes and sustains all the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes warm, rich, pure blood. It is the best medicine you can take in winter. It tones, invigorates, strengthens and fortifies the whole body, preventing colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Holder for Electric Lamps.

Magnetism has been applied in an ingenious way to the automatic holding of electric lamps in any desired position. The holder of the lamp, which is thoroughly magnetized, will adhere to any piece of iron or steel at any angle, so that by its use iron workers can secure light at any part of their work without the inconvenience attendant on the use of a torch. As the light can be made to shine exactly where it is wanted, the magnetic holder is of the greatest service when the workman is employing the lathe, planer, drill and other tools. Its use in boiler shops is doing away with torches, as it can be carried inside the boiler. For many classes of work, especially the making of locomotives, it is highly recommended, not the least of its advantages being that it frequently enables an assistant to be dispensed with.

A Chance to Make Money.

Mrs. Peck—"Henry, I've been talking to you for twenty minutes, and I'll bet you don't know a word I've said."

Mr. Peck—"Say, go and try to get somebody outside of the family to take that bet, will you?"

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

The Czar's Proposal.

"Wall, Jim, wot d'ye think abart the Czar o' Rooshia and this 'ere universal disarmament?"

Jim—"Well, it's summat like me and my old woman, mate, when there's a bit of a shindy brewing. The one wot proposes peace is the one wot ain't got 'old of the poker."—Fun.

OLDEST TYPE OF REPTILE.

But Little Known Till Now About the Curious Tuatara Lizard.

For the last two years Professor Dendy, of Canterbury college, New Zealand, has been minutely investigating the development of the tuatara lizard, declared to be the most remarkable reptile now living in New Zealand, and a detailed account of the results of his researches has just arrived in England and will shortly be published. Although the lizard in question is said to be the oldest existing type of reptile up to the present time, little has been known of its life history, as it is very rare and shy and retiring in its habits. The tuatara lizard was grst mentioned in a diary kept by Mr. Anderson, the companion of Capt. Cook, but the first really detailed account of the reptile was given by Dieffenbach in 1843, when he said: "I had been apprised of the existence of a large lizard, which the natives call tuatara, or narara, and of which they are much afraid." Owing to the rarity of the tuatara lizard the New Zealand government passed an act to prohibit the taking or slaying of the reptile, but, as usual, forgot one of the most important namely, the insertion of a clause forbidding the collection of eggs. Fortunately for the tuatara, however, P. Henaghan the principal keeper on Stephens' island appears at present to be the only man who knows where to look for them although it is stated that two German collectors have been lately making vigorous but vain efforts to obtain specimens of the eggs. Professor Dendy had permission granted him by the government to collect both eggs and adults and with the help of Mr. Henaghan he has been so successful in his investigations of the life history of this interesting reptile that many new and important facts will now be made known to the scientific world. The adult animal has a spotted skin and a crest of separate white, flat, sharp spines, and is possessed of three sets of teeth. On Stephen's island the eggs of the lizard are found to be laid in November, and the embryo pass the winter in a state of hibernation unknown to any other vertebrate embryo, and do not emerge from the egg until nearly thirteen months have elapsed. One curious fact that has come to light is, that in the latter stages of its development the skin of the young animal had a strongly marked pattern of longitudinal and transverse stripes, which disappear before hatching gives place to the spotted skin of the adult animal. This lizard is particularly interesting, owing to the fact of its being allied to the extinct reptiles of the Triassic age.

JUST FOR FUN.

"If Wiggins called you a liar you ought to make him prove it." "What good would that do?"

Tommy—Paw, what is the difference between a liar and prevaricator? Mr. Figg—It is a difference in weight.

She (indignantly)—Now, husband, you know I never can get in a word. He—No, but you get plenty of them out.

Yeast—There's a lady pianist at the museum who plays with her toes. Crimsonbeak—Umph! That's nothing; my baby does that.

Mrs. Newed—Was I nervous, dear, during the ceremony? Her Friend—Well, a trifle at first, darling; but not after William had said "yes."

Bacon—My partner and myself want a wooden partition across the shop. Builder—Well, I think if you put your heads together you can accomplish it.

Uncle—Bobby, I suppose you've been a good little boy. Bobby—No, I haven't. Uncle—Well, hope you haven't been very bad? Bobby—Oh, no; just comfortable.

"Say, Bessie, dear, couldn't you quietly induce your father to get his shoes in style?" "Why?" "So that next time I'm invited out that way it won't be with a razor toe."

Heroes of the War with Spain

thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

Heroes of the Civil War.

Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during and privation in the army. their days of hardship These pills are the best tonic in the world.

Asa Robinson, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a vigorous farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of sciatic rheumatism. Most of the time he was unfitted for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I keep on improving steadily. To them I owe my restoration to health. They are a grand remedy."—*Mt. Sterling Democrat-Message.*

At all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cts. per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Box V, Schenectady, N.Y.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Ice in Watering Troughs—Hiring Cows—Pure Bred Poultry—Seeding Grass Lands—Milk Strippings—Etc., Etc.

ICE IN WATERING TROUGHS.

Wherever stock is watered from troughs in cold weather, there should be a plug fixed at the lower end of the trough, so that with its removal all the water can be drawn off every night. It is far better, however, to water stock in winter in ponds where the ice will remain frozen all winter, only cutting the fresh ice that has formed over night at the watering places. The water under the ice in a deep pond is kept warmer by the icy covering, and is generally at the surface under the ice several degrees below freezing. If the watering trough is allowed to fill with ice, it will keep the water very near the freezing temperature. A running brook where the ice may not freeze at all has water much colder than it is under the ice in a pond.

HIRING COWS.

There is very little of hiring of cows in this country, unless it is done where the man who rents a farm takes also the stock that goes with it, agreeing to return it in as good condition as when taken. This is a difficult matter to decide and often leads to disputes between owner and renter. After a certain age, each year make some of the old cows less valuable. A heifer with her first calf usually does not more than pay her keep from her product of milk and butter. She will, if properly milked and fed, give nearly twice as much milk the second year as the first. In some European countries wealthy people buy cows which they hire out to those who are too poor to buy. But such cows are so often badly cared for that the practice is rarely profitable to either party. The American practice of buying even if unable to pay the whole amount is much more satisfactory.

PURE BRED POULTRY.

At times it seems absurd to contiously harp on the importance of keeping high or pure bred poultry, unless one intends to offer the eggs and increase of stock at "fancy" prices, but when one comes in close contact with the markets and sees the vast amount of poor specimens it contains, mainly from the West, we regret to say, it certainly seems as if too much could be said in favor of pure bred stock. The argument may be used that if a shipper is inclined to raise and market poor stock, he will do it just the same with pure breeds as with dunghill fowls. To a certain extent this must be admitted, but the poor thoroughbred is a vast improvement over the poor common bred bird. Then, too, if a man invests considerable money in pure bred birds he is not likely to let them run out through neglect and insufficient food. Pure bred poultry pays in more ways than one. The eggs are larger, the carcass better formed, the birds easier to keep and manage, and the flesh is of superior flavor. It is true that the first cost is greater than for the common fowls, but it may be reduced by buying pure bred eggs and hatching them under the common hen, thus laying the foundation for the future flock at a small cost. The poultry raisers who cater to the large eastern markets can give poultrymen in other sections "points," not that he is more intelligent or possessed of greater experience, but simply because he has learned that first-class stock, and that only, pays.—Atlanta Journal.

SEEDING GRASS LANDS.

There is much difference of opinion among good farmers with regard to the best time for seeding grass lands, and as to the advisibility of seeding the crop alone or in connection with some of the grains, as rye, wheat or oats. The use of a "nurse" crop in which the grass is to grow the first season is highly recommended by many. The drawback in seeding in connection with grain lies in the fact that the grain occupies the ground to the disadvantage of the grass until the grain crop is harvested, and in many cases severe droughs, following close after the harvesting of the grain, will destroy the young, tender grass shoots. Again, if the grain crop happens to lodge in places the grass is almost sure to be killed on such spots.

It is a common mistake in seeding grass lands to put too many kinds together. It is not uncommon to find grass mixtures advertised which contain species which vary in time of blossoming from early in June to near the middle of July. In attempting to grow mixtures of this kind, some varities are sure to be harvested when in a tough woody condition. At the same time it is wise to grow a variety of grasses, and it is possible to prepare mixtures of kinds that will bloom within a short period of each other. Such grasses as Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, all come into bloom between June 5 and 15, and these grasses will make a good mixture for early harvest. The tall meadow fescue and English rye grass may be classed as medium early grasses, being in the best condition for harvest between June 20 and 30, while timothy and the two varities of red top, the common red top and the Rhode Island bent may be classed as late grasses. The time in which the crop will be ready to harvest will also depend considerably on the season and the kind of soil. On moist, cold soils all grasses will be later in coming into bloom than the same varities would on warm soils.—American Agriculturist.

MILK STRIPPINGS.

It is admitted now by observing dairymen that the second half of the the milk as it comes from the cow is richer in cream than the first half; but only a few are able to give a satisfactory explanation why it is so. Some say the cream naturally rises to the surface in the udder, in the same way that it does when removed from the cow, but this is not so satisfactory as the explanation that, while in the nnmber and arrangement of its cavities a sponge somewhat resembles the interior of the udder, it is quite different otherwise. The walls of the cavities in the sponge are always distended, whether filled or not, and, if compressed, at once spring on being released from the pressure; but the walls of the milk tubes and reservoirs, and the follicles or sacs at the extremities of their branches, are always collapsed and in contact except when kept apart by having milk in them. With this constant inclination in their walls to be in contact, it must be evident that a liquid would work its way through them more easily than a solid.

It must be remembered that milk is a mixture of liquid and solid matter, as much so as a mixture of brine and cornmeal would be. The serum or liquid part of milk is water, holding in solution sugar and cheesy matter; and the cream globules are particles of fat in solid condition and sustain the same relation to the liquid part of milk that cornmeal does to brine, especially when mixed with a brine just strong enough to incline the meal to float. If it were attempted to pass either of these mixtures of liquid and solid through the milk tubes, beginning at the follicles, the liquids in either case would work along more rapidly than the solids. The meal in one case, and the fat globules in the other, would meet with impediment from friction with the collapsing walls of the slender tubes, and would fall far behind in the journey and be dripping out in the last running of the liquid. This is just what happens in the udder to make the last part of the milking richer in cream than the first. The larger the globules of cream the more friction they meet with in moving along the tubes, and the more get left behind. It is for this reason that in milk having very large globules, like that of the Jerseys and Guernseys, the difference between the first and last of a milking is greater than when they are small, as in the milk of Holstein cows.

When the milker sits down to milk a cow it is erroneous to believe that all the milk he may get is right at hand in the udder, ready for him to draw. Cows giving large quantities of milk have been slaughtered and every drop of milk possible to get has been gathered up, and history of such cases says that the largest amount ever found was about four quarts. Milk is largely formed during the time of milking, and for best results the cow must be under the best conditions at the time or the regular quantity and quality of milk will not be obtained. There should be no unusual noise about, as of dogs, children or strangers talking, or hammering or pounding, or anything of the kind out of the ordinary. When a cow becomes accustomed to her environment or surroundings, if they are proper, they should always be kept so. A strange cow placed in the next stall is apt to cause a shrinkage of milk for the time, both in quantity and quality. A cow is pre-eminently a nervous creature, and apparently the more nervous she is the better the cow. Good cows, good feed, good care, are the sum and substance of a good milk production. There can be no substitutes for these conditions.—New York Tribune.

A Deer Hunting Jury.

A murder trial, with a deer-hunt sandwiched into the middle of it, is not a common thing even in Florida, which is always a land of pleasant surprises, but that was what was had at Juno, the court house town of Dade County recently. The hunt was a successful one, too, and as a result the Judge, court officers and jury had venison for dinner for the next two days.

Dade County Circuit Court was in session, Judge Jones presiding, and the trial for murder of Ben. Moore, a Miami negro, was in progress. The jury on the case was in charge of Deputy Sheriff M. R. Johns, who in private life is one of the best-known pineapple growers of Stuart. The jury had been spending the night enjoying the hospitality of the hard pine benches in which the courthouse luxuriates. Suddenly came the sound of several dogs chasing a deer through the scrub by which the court house is surrounded.

The attendants had barely time to get outside the building before the deer came into view. Every man of the jury was an enthusiastic hunter, as is also Deputy Johns. It was the duty of the officer to keep the jury together. There was only one way to do it in the excitement of the moment, and Deputy Johns took that way by starting for the deer at the head of the other twelve men. He drew his thirty-eight calibre Smith & Wesson as he started and by the time he had emptied it the deer was is.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

A teacher having asked his class to write an essay on "The Results of Laziness," a certain bright youth handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.—London Tid Bits.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Nearly three thousand more miles of railroad added to our stock in 1898. If this keeps on you will not be able to hide from the locomotive, though you fly to the mountain tops. Come to think of it, they have trains running up Mount Washington and Pike's Peak.

Queen Wilhelmina has announced that petitioners to the government must come to her direct, and has thus intimated that she proposes to conduct affairs independently of her ministers. This may be a very fine spirit to show, but it is not reassuring to the Mr. Wilhelmina that is to be.

We are under the government of a constitution. In it is not a line or a letter which refers to the Declaration of Independence. The latter was a series of propositions which made a case against Great Britain. When we made a case for ourselves, we exchanged glittering generalities for concrete declarations.

In Porto Rico and Cuba the removal of restrictions which have hitherto handicapped trade with the United States will be of particular benefit to the boot and shoe trade. In 1896 Spain exported boots and shoes to the island of Cuba to the amount of $3,663,029, and to Porto Rico to the amount of $1,125,552.

A German dentist, Dr. Herz, proposes to put microbes into our mouths to steal away our pains. His discovery consists in an inoculant prepared from microbes he cultivates for the purpose. When applied in the case of a decayed tooth, it stops the pain but does not destroy the nerve; further, it again fixes the tooth and makes it possible to put in a lasting stopping. He has already treated a number of cases with it, and they have proved most successful.

A Texas man who had been convicted of contempt of court, has been released, after twenty-two months in jail, on a rather novel argument. Certain books, which he claimed were his private property, were demanded and he refused to give them up. His lawyers contended that he might have offended in his official capacity, but that as a private citizen he was guiltless. The law may yet find it needful to evolve some scheme by which a man may be locked up only during the office hours where he is ordinarily on duty in his official capacity.

The large number of women students enrolled in the graduate department of Yale at the present time calls attention to a feature of academic life which is assuming larger proportions every year. It was in 1892 that the corporation of Yale decided to open its graduate department to bachelors of art without distinction of sex. It is known that there are about forty women students at Yale; and there are not lacking those who claim that it would be impossible to find among the 2,500 members of the university forty students who contribute more to the real scholarship of the institution and who are regarded with greater respect by the professors under whose instruction they come.

America makes more steel and better than any other country in the world. The annual output of Bessemer pig is four times that of Great Britain and more than twice as much as all the steel manufactured in Germany, domestic and imported. In cutlery steel the highest plane of durability and perfection has been reached. But it is the realm of ship armor and armor-piercing missiles that the nations of the earth are now obliged to come into our markets. The late war has given a practical lesson to the world of the American shipbuilder and his armament. Not only has Japan placed orders with our big institutions, but Russia, one of the greatest powers of Europe, has recognized American supremacy by making contracts with American shipbuilders for some of the biggest seafighters that have yet been designed. The wonderful trip of the Oregon around the cape from the Pacific to the Atlantic, was a feat which was heralded to every corner of the globe.

If Massachusetts shall teach New York and other states an important lesson in the betterment of existing methods touching the transfer of landed property, it will be by no means the first occasion that she has set an example for the emulation of others, says the Christian Work. What Massachusetts has done is to adopt what is known as the Torrens system of land transfer, by setting up a special land court. This system substitutes for the present practice of search by a solicitor, a determination of title by a court of record and the issue of a certificate good against all the world. Transfers subsequent to this need not be subject to another search, but are made by a cancellation of the old certificate and the issue of a new one. Not only the expense and delay consequent upon every transfer under the existing system are gotten rid of, but a title not marketable by reason of obscure and vexatious objections to it is cleared once for all by a court, before which all parties interested are summoned or otherwise notified. This new method, we should explain, is in the nature of an experiment. Should it be successful there seems no reason why its adoption should not become general.

The sedulous care with which the German government, with the aid of volunteer informers, protects the sensitive feelings of the emperor from being rasped by expressions of discourtesy in cafes or private houses, is beginning to alarm the residents, who fear that foreigners and their trade will be driven away. It will not take many such cases as that of the New York engineer, Knaak, who is liable to a year's incarceration for silly words spoken in the heat of wine, to make American citizens of German birth forswear their respect for William II, if not their love for the fatherland.

The contempt for money and trade, characteristic of Japan, has lost much of its force. Merchants have risen in social standing and have even been advanced to the peerage. Indeed, Mr. Fukuzawa, the most influential educator in the empire, declares that it is every man's first duty to make money, in order to increase the power of the nation. Newspapers abound in commercial statistics, and magazines are largely devoted to industrial topics. It is a significant fact that a wealthy merchant, Mr. Okura, recently gave $500,000 for the establishment of a commercial college. He had intended to found a school for the children of the poor, but was dissuaded by Marquis Ito. This was the more noteworthy in that it was the first gift for public purposes made by a private individual in Japan.

A serious question of jail etiquette has arisen at Eureka Springs, Ark., where four convicts absented themselves without leave from the county prison and went to a dance. In the morning they were all back again at the jail door, clamoring for admission and breakfast. The justly incensed jailer refused to take them in, saying they had abused his hospitality. The matter was taken to higher authorities and the exiles have obtained their old quarters. On the whole, this decision was just. Some slight punishment should be inflicted upon the absentees, but a good deal can be excused to high spirits, while it should not be held that a mere frolicsome escapade like this should forfeit a prisoner's legal right to food and shelter. There is a time to dance, but one cannot be dancing all the time. The jailer should not allow personal pique to interfere with grave constitutional privileges.

The periodical estimates of the earth's population, made by Professors Wagner and Supan of Germany, are always widely accepted as on the whole the most careful computations relating to this difficult question. No one can tell, of course, how far the best estimates may vary from the truth, and it would not be surprising if the figures given by Wagner and Supan in 1891, who then put the world's population at 1,480,000,000, were fifty to a hundred millions out of the way. These careful statisticians, however, are always able to assign good reasons for their conclusions, and at least no other estimates are entitled to higher credence. In his latest text book of geography, Dr. Supan estimates the present population of the earth at fifteen hundred millions, or an increase of twenty millions in the past seven years. There is no doubt that population is rapidly increasing almost everywhere on the inhabited globe, and particularly within the domain of civilization, where labor saving machinery and improved methods of working the soil have vastly increased the means of subsistence.

The establishment and maintenance of schools in which military training is an important part of the curricula, is one of the striking features of educational development in this country. The primal idea of these institutions, however, is not to make soldiers. Their purpose is to combine the rigor of military discipline with education in such a way as to lay foundations for the development of a full-rounded manhood. As training or preparatory schools for universities, where the mind and body of a boy are harmoniously developed, or as schools for supplying facilities for the acquirement of good academic education, these institutions are of incalculable value. While the schools are not maintained for the express purpose of replenishing the army, it is easy to see that their graduates constitute at all times a valuable reserve of military training and strength upon which the nation can draw in the emergency of war.

The United States minister to Hayti, Mr. Powell, has sent the department of state the following: "American capital is about to seek an entrance into Hayti to develop its resources. A company is being formed, under a charter of the state of New Jersey, to construct artesan wells and supply water in various localities. Another company proposes to utilize the native cabinet woods, which are susceptible of very high polish, in exportation to the United States and in the manufacture of furniture. It will operate under a charter granted by the state of New York. Another syndicate is being organized to build a railroad to open up the northern part of the republic. The government is aiding these enterprises with the means it has in its power. It is, I understand, the desire of the government to induce American capital to invest here and assist in developing the unknown resources of the country."

The Spider's Appetite.

The spider has a tremendous appetite and his gourmandizing defies all human competition. A scientist who carefully noted a spider's consumption of food in twenty-four hours concluded that if the spider were built proportionately to the human scale he would eat at daybreak (approximately) a small alligator; by 7 a. m., a lamb; by 9 a. m. a young camelopard; by 1 o'clock, a sheep, and would finish up with a lark pie in which ther were 120 birds. Yet, in spite of his enormous appetite, a spider has wonderful power of refraining from food, and one has been known to live for ten months when absolutely deprived of food. A beetle lived in a similar state of unrefreshment for three years.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Different Modes of Measuring the Flight of Time"—Life Should Not Be Wholly a Span of Years—The Curse of Wealth—The True Gauge.

TEXT: "How old art thou?"—Genesis xlvii., 8.

The Egyptian capital was the focus of the world's wealth. In ships and barges there had been brought to it from India frankincense and cinnamon and ivory and diamonds; from the north, marble and iron; from Syria, purple and silk; from Greece, some of the finest horses of the world and some of the most brilliant chariots, and from all the earth that which could best please the eye and charm the ear and gratify the taste. There were temples aflame with red sandstone, entered by the gateways that were guarded by pillars bewildering with hieroglyphics and wound with brazen serpents and adorned with winged creatures, their eyes and beaks and pinions glittering with precious stones; there were marble columns blooming into white flower beds; there were stone pillars, at the top bursting into the shape of the lotus when in full bloom.

Along the avenues, lined with sphinx and fane and obelisk, there were princes who came in gorgeously upholstered palanquins, carried by servants in scarlet or elsewhere drawn by vehicles, the snow-white horses, golden-bitted and six abreast, dashing at full run. On floors of mosaic the glories of Pharaoh were spelled out in letters of porphyry and beryl and flame. There were ornaments twisted from the wood of tamarisk, embossed with silver breaking into foam. There were footstools made out of a single precious stone. There were beds fashioned out of a crouched lion in bronze. There were chairs spotted with the sleek hides of leopards. There were sofas footed with the claws of wild beasts and armed with the beaks of birds. As you stand on the level beach of the sea on a summer day and look either way, and there are miles of breakers, white with the ocean foam, dashing shoreward, so it seemed as if the sea of the world's pomp and wealth in the Egyptian capital for miles and miles flung itself up into white breakers of marble temple, mausoleum and obelisk.

It was to this capital and the palace of Pharaoh that Jacob, the plain shepherd, came to meet his son Joseph, who had become prime minister in the royal apartment. Pharaoh and Jacob met, dignity and rusticity, the gracefulness of the court and the plain manners of the field. The king, wanting to make the old country man at ease and seeing how white his beard is and how feeble his step, looks familiarly into his face and says to the aged man, "How old art thou?"

On New Year's night the gate of eternity opened to let in amid the great throng of departed centuries the soul of the dying year. Under the twelfth stroke of the brazen hammer of the city clock the patriarch fell dead, and the stars of the night were the funeral torches. It is most fortunate that on this road of life there are so many milestones, on which we can read just how fast we are going toward the journey's end. I feel that it is not an inappropriate question that I ask to-day when I look into your faces and say, as Pharaoh did to Jacob, the patriarch, "How old art thou?"

People who are truthful on every other subject lie about their ages, so that I do not solicit from you any literal response to the question I have asked. I would put no one under temptation, but I simply want this morning to see by what rod it is we are measuring our earthly existence. There is a right way and a wrong way of measuring a door, or a wall, or an arch, or a tower, and so there is a right way and a wrong way of measuring our earthly existence. It is with reference to this higher meaning that I confront you this morning with the stupendous question of the text and ask, "How old art thou?"

There are many who estimate their life by mere worldly gratification. When Lord Dundas was wished a Happy New Year, he said, "It will have to be a happier year than the past, for I hadn't one happy moment in all the twelve months that have gone." But that has not been the experience of most of us. We have found that though the world is blasted with sin it is a very bright and beautiful place to reside in. We have had joys innumerable. There is no hostility between the gospel and the merriments and the festivities of life. I do not think that we fully enough appreciate the worldly pleasures God gives us. When you recount your enjoyments you do not go back to the time when you were an infant in your mother's arms, looking up into the heaven of her smile; to those days when you filled the house with the uproar of boisterous merriment; when you shouted as you pitched the ball on the playground; when on the cold, sharp winter night, muffled up, on skates you shot out over the resounding ice of the pond? Have you forgotten all those good days that the Lord gave you? Were you never a boy? Were you never a girl? Between those times and this how many mercies the Lord has bestowed upon you! How many joys have breathed up to you from the flowers and shone down to you from the stars and chanted to you with the voice of soaring bird and tumbling cascade and booming sea and thunders that with bayonets of fire charged down the mountain side! Joy! Joy! Joy! If there is any one who has a right to the enjoyments of the world, it is the Christian, for God has given him a lease of everything in the promise, "All are yours." But I have to tell you that a man who estimates his life on earth by mere worldly gratification is a most unwise man. Our life is not to be a game of chess. It is not a dance in lighted hall, to quick music. It is not the froth of an ale pitcher. It is not the settlings of a wine cup. It is not a banquet, with intoxication and roistering. It is the first step on a ladder that mounts into the skies or the first step on a road that plunges into a horrible abyss. "How old art thou?" Toward what destiny are you tending and how fast are you getting on toward it?

Again, I remark that there are many who estimate their life on earth by their sorrows and misfortunes. Through a great many of your lives the plow-share hath gone very deep, turning up a terrible furrow. You have been betrayed and misrepresented, and set upon, and slapped of impertinence, and pounded of misfortune. The brightest life must have its shadows and the smoothest path its thorns. On the happiest brood the hawk pounces. No escape from trouble of some kind. While glorious John Milton was losing his eyesight he heard that Salmasius was glad of it. While Sheridan's comedy was being enacted in Drury Lane theater, London, his enemy sat growling at it in the stage box. While Bishop Cooper was surrounded by the favor of learned men his wife took his lexicon manuscript, the result of a long life of anxiety and toil, and threw it into the fire. Misfortune, trial, vexation for almost everyone! Pope, applauded of all the world, has a stoop in the shoulder that annoys him so much that he has a tunnel dug, so that he may go unobserved from garden to grotto and from grotto to garden. Cano, the famous Spanish artist, is disgusted with the crucifix that the priest holds before him because it is such a poor specimen of sculpture, and so, sometimes through taste, and sometimes through learned menace, and sometimes through physical distresses—aye in 10,000 ways—troubles come to harass and annoy.

Again, I remark that there are many people who estimate their life on earth by the amount of money they have accumulated. They say, "The year 1866 or 1870 or 1898 was wasted." Why? "Made no money." Now, it is all cant and insincerity to talk against money, as though it had no value. It may represent refinement and education and ten thousand blessed surroundings. It is the spreading of the table that feeds the children's hunger. It is the lighting of the furnace that keeps you warm. It is the making of the bed on which you rest from care and anxiety. It is the carrying of you out at last to decent sepulcher, and the putting up of the slab on which is chiseled the story of your Christian hope. It is simply hypocrisy, this tirade in pulpit and lecture hall against money.

But while all this is so, he who uses money or thinks of money as anything but a means to an end, will find out his mistake when the glittering treasures slip out of his nerveless grasp, and he goes out of this world without a shilling of money or a certificate of stock. He might better have been the Christian porter that opened his gate or the begrimed workman who last night heaved the coal into his cellar. Bonds and mortgages and leases have their use, but they make a poor yardstick with which to measure life. "They that boast themselves in their wealth and trust in the multitude of their riches, none of them can, by any means, redeem his brother or give to God a ransom for him that he should not see corruption."

But I remark, there are many—I wish there were more—who estimate their life by their moral and spiritual development.

It is not sinful egotism for a Christian man to say: "I am purer than I used to be. I am more consecrated to Christ than I used to be. I have got over a great many of the bad habits in which I used to indulge. I am a great deal better man than I used to be." There is no sinful egotism in that. It is not base egotism for a soldier to say, "I know more about military tactics than I used to before I took a musket in my hand and learned to 'present arms' and was a pest to the drill officer." It is not base egotism for a sailor to say, "I know better how to clew down the mizzen topsail than I used to before I had ever seen a ship." And there is no sinful egotism when a Christian man, fighting the battles of the Lord, or if you will have it, voyaging toward a haven of eternal rest, says, "I know more about spiritual tactics and voyaging toward heaven than I used to."

Now, I do not know what your advantages or disadvantages are. I do not know what your tact or talent is. I do not know what may be the fascination of your manners or the repulsiveness of them, but I know this: There is for you, my hearer, a field to cultivate, a harvest to reap, a tear to wipe away, a soul to save. If you have worldly means, consecrate them to Christ. If you have eloquence, use it on the side that Paul and Wilberforce used theirs. If you have learning, put it all into the poor box of the world's suffering. But if you have none of these—neither wealth nor eloquence nor learning—you at any rate have a smile with which you can encourage the disheartened, a frown with which you may blast injustice, a voice with which you may call the wanderer back to God. "Oh," you say, "that is a very sanctimonious view of life!" It is not. It is the only bright view of life, and it is the only bright view of death. Contrast the death scene of a man who has measured life by the worldly standard with the death scene of a man who has measured life by the Christian standard. Quin, the actor, in his last moments said, "I hope this tragic scene will soon be over, and I hope to keep my dignity to the last." Malesherbes said in his last moments to the confessor: "Hold your tongue! Your miserable style puts me out of conceit with heaven." Lord Chesterfield in his last moments, when he ought to have been praying for his soul, bothered himself about the proprieties of the sick room and said, "Give Dayboles a chair." Godfrey Kneller spent his last hours on earth in drawing a diagram of his own monument.

Compare the silly and horrible departure of such men with the seraphic glow on the face of Edward Payson as he said in his last moment: "The breezes of heaven fan me. I float in a sea of glory." Or with Paul the apostle, who said in his last hour: "I am now ready to be offered up, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me." Or compare it with the Christian deathbed that you witnessed in your own household. Oh, my friends, this world is a false god. It will consume you with the blaze in which it accepts your sacrifice, while the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, and when the thrones have fallen and the monuments have crumbled and the world has perished they shall banquet with the conquerors of earth and the hierarchs of heaven.

This is a good day in which to begin a new style of measurement. How old art thou? You see the Christian way of measuring life and the worldly way of measuring it. I leave it to you to say which is the wisest and best way. The wheel of time has turned very swiftly, and it has hurled us on. The old year has gone. The new year has come. For what you and I have been launched upon it God only knows. Now let me ask you all, have you made any preparation for the future? You have made preparation for time, my dear brother. Have you made any preparation for eternity? Do you wonder that when that man on the Hudson River in indignation tore up the tract which was handed to him and just one word landed on his coat sleeve, the rest of the tract being pitched into the river, that one word aroused his soul? It was that one word, so long, so broad, so high, so deep—"Eternity." A dying woman, in her last moments, said, "Call it back." They said, "What do you want?" "Time," she said, "call it back." Oh, it cannot be called back. We might lose our fortunes and call them back; we might lose our health, and perhaps recover it; we might lose our good name and get that back, but time gone is gone forever.

Now, when one can sooner get to the center of things is he not to be congratulated?

Does not our common sense teach us that it is better to be at the center than to be clear out on the rim of the wheel, holding nervously fast to the tire lest we be suddenly hurled into light and eternal felicity? Through all kinds of optical instruments trying to peer in through the cracks and the keyholes of heaven—afraid that both doors of the celestial mansion will be swung wide open before our entranced vision—rushing about among the apothecary shops of this world wondering if this is good for rheumatism and that is good for neuralgia and something else is good for a bad cough, lest we be suddenly ushered into a land of everlasting health where the inhabitant never says, I am sick!

What fools we all are to prefer the circumference to the center! What a dreadful thing it would be if we should be suddenly ushered from this wintry world into the May time orchards of heaven, and if our pauperism of sin and sorrow should be suddenly broken up by a presentation of an emperor's castle surrounded by parks with springing fountains and paths, up and down which angels of God walk two and two!

In 1835 the French resolved that at Ghent they would have a kind of musical demonstration that had never been heard of. It would be made up of the chimes of bells and the discharge of cannon. The experiment was a perfect success. What with the ringing of the bells and the report of the ordnance the city trembled and the hills shook with the triumphal march that was as strange as it was overwhelming. With a most glorious accompaniment will God's dear children go into their high residence when the trumpets shall sound and the last day has come. At the signal given the bells of the towers, and of the lighthouses, and of the cities will strike their sweetness into a last chime that shall ring into the heavens and float off upon the sea, joined by the boom of bursting mine and magazine, augmented by all the cathedral towers of heaven—the harmonies of earth and the symphonies of the celestial realm making up one great triumphal march, fit to celebrate the ascent of the redeemed to where they shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

CITY TREASURER SLAIN.

Son's Terrible Discovery—Missing His Parent He Searched and Found Him In the Agonies of Death—Awful Struggle For Life—Wm. Loush Suffers Terrible Injuries at Lebanon and Will Die.

Lying face downward in a pool of blood and bleeding from ten ugly wounds, City Treasurer John Blevins, of New Castle, was found in the last agonies of death late Saturday night. He fell at the hand of an assassin against whose murderous frenzy he had battled until the villainous death blow laid him low. The discovery of the crime was made by the victim's own son, William Blevins, who was almost paralyzed by the horrible sight. The fiendish crime was among the worst the county has ever experienced. The looted safe showed plainly that the motive was robbery. No one saw the murderer deal the fatal blow. John Blevins attended to his duties as usual in the City Treasurer's office Saturday. Among the last who did business with him on Saturday evening before he went home to supper was Adolph Stadler, a plumber. The banks had been closed, and Mr. Stadler, desiring some cash, went to the City Treasurer and had a check cashed. Shortly after this Mr. Blevins locked up the office and went home to supper. After his evening meal he again came down the street, and it is said spent a short time in the office. He locked it up before 9 o'clock and went down to John Bower's tailor shop, where he was having some work done on an overcoat which had been presented to him Christmas by the firemen and the members of the police force. At the tailoring establishment he was told that the coat would not be done until about 9.30 o'clock. Mr. Blevins concluded that he would not wait at the shop, but would go out and return later. From the tailoring establishment he went to the store of his son, William Blevins, on Washington street. He remained here a short while and went out ostensibly to go to his office, as he started in that direction. This was about 9 o'clock. It is supposed that he passed a number of people on the street, but none have yet been found who saw him alive after this time. William Blevins looked up the store about 11 o'clock and went home. On arriving there he found his sister considerably alarmed, because her father had not come home, because it was seldom that he stayed down town so late at night. William Blevins concluded to go down and look for him. He went directly to the office. This was about 11.30. A light was burning inside. Upon opening the door he was horrified to see the inanimate form of his father lying face downward in a pool of blood under the edge of a table. Blevins called to his father, but received no response, and then turning he ran to the Second Ward Fire Department, where he notified Firemen Frank Vandergrift and Frank Connery of his discovery. He then ran across the street for Dr. J. K. Pollock, and together they hastened to the treasurer's office. Messrs. Vandergrift and Connery had arrived there before them and had turned Mr. Blevins partly over and raised his head on a chair which they had laid down. Just as Dr. Pollock reached his side Mr. Blevins breathed once and died without giving the faintest clue to the identity of the villians who had robbed him of his life.

Almost 100 Years Old.

John Bennington, of Media, who is in the 99th year of his age, and is probably the oldest man in Delaware county, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home on Second street. He has been sick very little during his long life, and as he has wonderful vitality for a man nearing a hundred years, it is thought he may yet recover. Bennington was a farmer in his active life, and moved to Media some years ago and retired to private life. He has always lived an abstemious life, and never used tobacco in any form nor indulged in intoxicants. Until this last attack of sickness he was able to go out on the street alone, and about the house employed his time in fixing up the yard and caring for the flowers and greens.

Fell Into a Flywheel.

William Loush, an employee of the North Lebanon Furnaces, while at work, slipped and fell backward into the flywheel of a large blowing engine. A companion caught him by the feet as they flew into the air and dragged the body out; not, however, before the head had been horribly bruised and the body badly lacerated. Loush was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital, but will probably die.

Used Dynamite on a House.

A double frame building at Brownsville, owned by Solomon Hawk, was totally destroyed by dynamite. Edward Eberman and Harry Moyer and their families, who lived there, were eating their dinner in the kitchen, which adjoins the building, and thus escaped injury. The Brownsville school building stood but fifty feet away, and all the windows were shattered, causing a panic among the children. Thomas McAndrew, aged 14 years, and Howard Westerfelt, aged 12 years, were struck by flying debris and badly injured. There is no clue to the affair.

Last Soldier Patient Gone.

John McCauley, a private of the Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry, who was admitted to the Pottsville Hospital more than two months ago, suffering with typhoid fever, was discharged and left for home. He was the last soldier patient at the local hospital, which had eighty-four soldier patients in all, all having been brought from Camp Meade. But three of these died.

Cigar Factory Burnt Down.

The cigar manufacturing establishment of Joseph D. Hersh was entirely destroyed by fire. He had insurance to the amount of $1000, which covers the loss. The building, owned by L. H. Mertz, was damaged to the extent of $800, also insured. On August 6 last, Mr. Hersh suffered considerable through fire.

Killed by Electricity.

Superintendent Frank L. Kelly, of the Westmoreland Telephone Company and the Hempfield Electric Street Railroad Company, was instantly killed by a shock of electricity. He was connecting the wires on an arc light, when 3000 volts passed through his body. Kelly was 26 years old and single.

SAVE THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

Your business is to get as much as possible for your hard-earned dollars. Our business is to sell direct to consumers and save them from the large prices of the retailers. We publish a lithographed catalogue which shows exact designs of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies in hand-painted colors. We sew carpets free, furnish lining free and pay freight. Our Big General Catalogue contains everything for the house and Furniture for all uses. It contains many surprising bargains similar to this:

Solid Oak Desk, with rolling top which locks all drawers automatically. Can also be furnished with 3 drawers in each pedestal. It is 50 inches long, 30 in. deep, and has 2 sliding arms. All birch polished. Special Price, $16.95.

Do you think we would spend a million dollars annually advertising our catalogues if they were not worth having? They are free—we pay all postage. Which do you want? Or both? Address this way,

JULIUS HINES & SON,
Dept. 314 Baltimore, Md.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

WORK FOR RESTLESS FINGERS.

Knit Rugs May be Made by Children Who Are Kept Indoors.

Mothers often sigh for something wherewith to occupy the restless fingers of their little girls on rainy days. Why not set them to rugmaking? The materials needed are knitting cotton and two knitting needles. The cotton is to be cut into uniform lengths of about three inches. To cut it an excellent plan is to wind the cotton upon a round ruler, then with a sharp pair of scissors to cut the thread along the whole length of the ruler. To begin the knitting an uneven number of stitches is cast on and four or five rows knitted plainly, then on the second stitch of the row to be fringed one of the lengths of cut cotton is knitted in. The length is simply doubled, and being placed end to end the loop so formed in the center is taken along with the stitch in knitting. All the even stitches take a piece of cotton fringe on this row. The next row is knitted plainly; then comes another fringed row. Thus the rows continue, one fringed, one plain, until the strip is long enough. If this strip is knitted in white cotton the next strip may be in red cotton, the colors alternating until the requisite number of strips are knitted, when they are sewed together to make a handsome striped cotton mat.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The best hotel in San Juan, Porto Rico, charges $2 a day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Most of the railroad stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The volume of business handled by the savings bank department of the London postoffice has grown to enormous proportions, and at present the staff of the Central Savings Bank numbers more than 2,500 persons.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1895.

It is estimated that the output of the mines of Butte and Anaconda, Mont., is over 11,000 tons a day of copper ore.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The best-managed dairies in Minnesota have reduced the cost of manufacturing a pound of butter to 1.28 cents.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Reversionary bequests, amounting to $100,000 are made to charitable institutions in Philadelphia by the will of John S. Graham.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The pen with which Governor Roosevelt, of New York, signed the oath of office was kept by the Governor himself.

PEACE
VERSUS
PAIN
We have peace, and those who are sorely afflicted with
NEURALGIA
will have peace from pain and a perfect cure by using
ST. JACOBS OIL.

DRINKING IN FRANCE.

Growing Consumption of Strong Spirits on the Increase.

The income received by the state last year in France from wine, beer, cider and spirits shows the amount consumed and indicates the drinking habits of different parts of the country, says the London St. James' Gazette. While the total consumption has increased, beer seems to be gaining on wine, and spirits on beer. The southern departments and the wine-growing districts still favor the national drink. In Herault 277 liters of wine are drunk by each inhabitant every year. The Gironda comes next, with 210 liters. In some of the northern departments, on the other hand, wine is at a discount. In the Nord the annual consumption of beer is 252 liters a head, and the neighboring departments follow some way behind. In ten southern departments beer is a quantite negligeable. Generally speaking the beer-drinking departments in the north are also at the top of the list for spirits. Each Parisian drinks 202 liters of wine and seven liters of spirits annually. Cider drinking is going out of fashion. The average consumption per head for the whole population is: Wine, eighty-nine liters; beer, twenty-four liters; cider, fourteen liters, and spirits, four liters. Spirits bring most revenue—5 shillings 8 pence per head, as compared with 3 shillings 2 pence per head for wine, 6 pence per head for beer, and 3 pence per head for cider. The growing consumption of strong spirits and the drunkenness which follows have led the government to lower the octroi duty on wine and increase the charge on alcoholic liquors.

Persian Colors.

Persian colors are obtained to a great extent in the softer shades. Whole gowns are made of the material with the shawl effect, and one with a pale blue ground, the figures in soft tones which blend with it, is lovely. A blouse of a delicate shade of silk, with a narrow front of some soft white material, has long lapels and standing collar of silk in Persian colors, with a charming effect.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Oscar Blumenthal is the most popular playwright in Germany.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured
With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Bank of France is four times as large as the Bank of England.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Narrow waists and narrow minds often go together.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS
is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
184 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Every doctor knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs.

Put one of
Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters
over your lungs

The Best Medical Advice Free!
We now have some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently fit them for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case.
Address, Dr. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

Potash.

ENOUGH of it must be contained in fertilizers, otherwise failure will surely result. See that it is there.

Our books tell all about fertilizers. They are sent *free* to all farmers applying for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 30 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

BETTER THAN BUTTER

Butterine is. That is, it is better than very nearly all butter. The best butter that can be produced is as good as Butterine. It isn't better. It can't be. And the butter is as good only at the moment it comes from the churn. It doesn't stay so. Butter and Butterine remain on a par(ity only for a few moments. The butter begins to deteriorate immediately. The Butterine doesn't.

Why do you not buy Butterine?

It's because you are prejudiced. You have been told that Butterine is artificial. What does artificial mean? It means a variety of things according to circumstances. Butterine is artificial. So is butter. Butterine is manufactured by a process. Butter is manufactured by a process. One is just as artificial as the other. The elements of both are produced by nature. Both come from the same animal.

And these elements are practically indentical. That's why butter can't be better than Butterine. Pure Klondike gold can't be any better than pure Cripple Creek gold. Gold is gold. Certain elements are the same whether in butter or Butterine—whether in the milk or the fat of a cow.

The difference between Butterine and the best butter is mostly in the process of making. The Butterine process is superior and is a guarantee of purity.

And with all its merits Butterine costs less than butter—only 15c. per pound. And at this low price we will send it to you express prepaid.
10 lb packages in 1 lb prints.
20 lb packages in 2 lb rolls.
40 lb packages (solid).
You are enjoying other modern masterpieces of science; why not this wholesome and economical one? We want you to try it.
WILKINS & CO., 208 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. P. O. Box 365.

BNU 3

MONEY in Chickens. Send 25c. in stamps for Book. BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURE GUARANTEED. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 19.

Quay's "d---- case" not "over" yet.

Grip is king. Scripture mentions a king Agrippa.

It is a deplorable fact that hundreds of Republicans will stick to the boss regardless of the proof of the blackness of his record.

Congressmen in favor of the imperialism of the administration, can not consistently vote to expel the Mormon congressman Roberts because he has three wives, since that constitutes him an expansionist of first water.

The Philippine islands are as full of harems as a dog is of fleas, yet the administration policy is to annex the entire creamery and then put poor Roberts out of his seat in congress because he has three wives.

Quay says he is satisfied with the opinion of the supreme court. So are the people.

When Quay fell 19 short in caucus, he said he was satisfied he was all right; and the antis were satisfied too.

The production of metals in the Western States and Territories, including British Columbia and the northwest territory, for 1898, shows that the aggregate valuations are: Gold, $78,461,202; silver, $39,016,565; copper, $46,200,648; lead, $13,344,251. Total gross results, $177,022,666. The year's combined product is the greatest in the history of the countries.

A great battle has been fought in the Yemen division of Arabia. The Turkish troops stormed and captured the insurgent position at Shanel on November 30. About 4,000 insurgents and 2,000 Turks were killed or wounded.

Trouble between the Turks and Arabs in that part of Arabia has been in progress for over four years.

Senator McCarfel, a Quayite, has introduced a bill to tamper with the jury system, and forbidding district attorneys from standing aside jurors in criminal cases. This is a game to help Quay out of his scrape by planting jurors so as to secure his acquittal. The boss is leaving nothing undone to save his guilty hide.

Governor Stone, in his inaugural, recommends that some of the revenues that went into the county treasuries be thrown to the state to obtain funds to help the state out of the debt that was heaped upon it purely by Republican extravagance. This would increase local taxation in every township in the state and would make the farmer squirm.

Andrew Carnegie sent President McKinley word, a few days ago, that he will pay Spain $20,000,000 for the independence of the Philippine islands if this country will agree to allow the Filipinos their independence.

"I am perfectly serious in making this offer," said Mr. Carnegie. "I will pay the money with great readiness if my proposition is accepted. I am not trifling and I am not bluffing."

We have a circular from the Treasury Department announcing: Existing Regulations are hereby amended so as to require that upon each adhesive documentary or proprietary stamp used or affixed after January 1, 1899, there shall, in addition to the initials of the person using the same and the year in which used, also appear the month and day of the month when such stamp was used or affixed. The month may be expressed by numerals—for instance, on a stamp used on January 12, 1899, the date may be written or stamped 1:12:99.

Commissary General Egan, who freely used the word "liar" and other foul language against General Miles in his testimony before the committee investigating the charge of furnishing our soldiers with "embalmed meat." General Miles pointed strongly to Secretary Alger and Commissary Egan as blamable in the matter. Hence Egan used the foul epithets in referring to General Miles. Egan has since taken back all his abusive language, but he has to stand a court martial.

The report, thinks the Pittsburg Dispatch, through one administeration organ, that it has been decided to try a little diplomacy with the Philippine leaders, is commendable if a little tardy. Admiral Dewey used diplomacy tempered with common fairness, and made them his warm and enthusiastic friends. But the military commanders went there apparently under influences that led them to take the attitude that they would have nothing to do with the insurgents except to reap the harvest of their efforts, and this inevitably led to the present complication. It is well, if a wiser course has been adopted. Better late than never.

The Baltimore American mentions Pennsylvania as one of the imperial commonwealths of the world, first of all the American States in mineral production, second in population and manufacturing, with industries worth over a billion dollars, with wealth exceeding five billions, larger and richer than some of the kingdoms of the earth. In many respects the best formed of all the States, she is a true representative in prosperity, progress and success of the Nation to which she belongs. While the strawberries are blossoming on her Maryland border she can cut ice along her New York boundary, and her commerce goes in one direction over the oceans of the world, and in the other through the Great Lakes across almost half of the American continent.

The new governor of this commonwealth, William A. Stone, was inaugurated at noon on Tuesday. The sky was partly clear and the air mild but under foot it was damp. The parade was fine, made up of state dignitaries in carriages, national guards, political club, bands, etc.

The new governor's inaugural contains some fair promises, which, we trust, he will be faithful to. He declared during the campaign, if he became governor he would not be owned by any man, and that corrupt legislation would encounter his veto. Governor Stone understands the temper of the people of this state as voiced at the polls last November. It was an unmistakable demand for honest government. Heed that voice, Governor Stone, be true to your oath, true to the interests of Pennsylvania's millions who look to you in that behalf.

MR. McKINLEY'S POLICY.

The President leaves no doubt in the minds of the people of this country as to his purpose in regard to the Philippines. There is to be, first, government "within the absolute domain of military authority"—in other words, a military despotism. And then the "assimilation" of American ideas, under duress, by 8,000,000 of mongrels and savages, and the coincident assimilation" of this Malay pandemonium by the United States!

We are to make these barbarians part of the American people by brute force if necessary—to annex them, against their will, and though 10,000 miles distant, to an American brotherhood of equal States and equal citizenship!—as if we needed them, wanted them, or had not, with our Negroes and our immigration—with Cuba at our door and Porto Rico on our hands—already a problem in "assimilation" serious enough to tax our capacity to the uttermost!

The President's proclamation for the first time definitely defines his policy in the Philippines. It is not to assist the Filipinos to self-government, as we are doing for the Cubans. It is "the bestowal of the blessing of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine Islands under the flag of the United States."

A "free flag" the banner in a war of conquest! A 'free flag" the emblem of a military despotism! A "free flag" the emblem of a military despotism! A "free flag" cleansed from the blot of slavery at home to be raised over a vassal people abroad!

In Congress and throughout the country the question will be asked, where did Mr. McKinley get his authority for this extraordinary action? Not in the Constitution. Not in any statue. Not in the declaration of war against Spain by Congress. Not in any precedent in American history.

Mr. McKinley's action in the Philippines has been an un-American, undemocratic, unprecedented and unconstitutional. It is the duty of the Senate to declare its understanding of and its intention concerning the treaty, over which it has full jurisdiction. And it is the business of Congress to embody in law the will of the nation—not the policy of the Executive—as to the "government, control and disposition of the Philippines."—World.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 22.—At the residence of Mrs. Cora Hosterman, 1 mile east of Rebersburg; 3 horses, colt, 5 cows, 2 shorthorn bulls, young cattle, 2 sows, shoats, deering binder, mower, all kinds farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale at 12 o'clock p. m.

MARCH 14—Mrs. Wm. Bradford, at Old Fort; horses, cows, young cattle, reaper, mower, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 10—James Durst, two miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 6 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 6 steers, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs and shoats, 9 head of sheep, binder, mower, ⅔ interest of 35 acres grain in ground, wagons and other farm implements and household goods; Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2¼ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 17.—At the residence of Mrs. Eva Strohm, Tusseyville; horse, cows, buggy, wagon, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1½ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

MARCH 23—M. L. Rishell, executor of Geo. Krape, dec'd. 1½ miles north-west of Spring Mills; cows, buggy, household goods and other articles. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan. 12	22	4	cloudy.
" 13	31	20	cloudy.
" 14	45	29	cloudy.
" 15	45	35	clear.
" 16	44	29	cloudy.
" 17	43	33	clear.
" 18	38	25	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 14, .56 inch; on 17, .16 inch.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GREGG, OHIO, SOUHEGAN, AND PALMER Blackcap Raspberry plants, $5 per thousand. Plants are well rooted and true to name.
jan19-2t S. H. GRAYBILL, Richfield, Pa.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT Constable's sale, Dec. 24, 1898, the following property of Jacob F Royer, in Gregg township: 2 bedsteads and bedding, bureau, stand, table, sink, cupboard, No. 9 stove, 2 rocking chairs 12 chairs, woodbox, 3 chests, flour chest, 50 bu. potatoes, 15 yds. carpet, sausage stuffer, lard press, dishes, meat and lard, 2 horses, two-horse wagon, set gears, harness, 4 bridles, 2 collars, hay tedder, 5 cow chains, hay rake, corn scraper, double harrow, corn planter, mower, scythe, cable chain, iron kettle, wheel barrow, feed cutter, double and single trees, barrels, tubs, forks, rakes, 100 bu corn ears, 2 loads hay, 3 acres wheat in ground ½ acre rye in ground, 15 bu. wheat, together with all the defendants personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.
jan5-3t LUCY A. KRITZER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 31th day of December, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan., the 23d day of January, 1899, and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twentyfirst year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at Centre Hall, on

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1899,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, late the property of Joseph Shirk, dec'd: A valuable Farm situate in Potter township, bounded by lands of Daniel Fleisher, George M. Harter, Thomas Stiver's heirs, and others, containing

130 ACRES,

more or less. Thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. There is a good orchard on the place; a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door from which it is piped to the barn. Also a Tract of Mountain Land, within a mile of the farm, bounded by lands of Joseph Neff's heirs, Uriah Slack's heirs and others, containing thirty acres, more or less, and is covered with a good growth of timber.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

H. C. SHIRK,
B. D. BRISBIN,
Administrators of Joseph Shirk, dec'd.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the farm known as the Joseph Crozier farm, situated about 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, in Potter township, containing about 80 acres, more or less. Has good buildings, the farm in excellent condition and a good state of cultivation. Desirably located, convenient to schools and markets. Plenty of good water and all kinds of fruit. A fine young orchard. Terms will be very reasonable. Possession will be given on April 1st, 1899. For further information call on or address JOHN S. AUMAN,
dec1-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Centre County, Pa.
Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 9, 1899.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Forty-first Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 32 420 18
Cash premiums		1 654 77
Cash from tax No. 21		3 466 78
Borrowed money		400 00
Amount in treasury		594 90

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 178 66	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	95 34	
Election board	8 00	
State Insurance Report	5 00	
Appraisers, justices' attorney fees and dispatches	43 29	
Mrs. Ellen Hubler, balance due on implements burned	200 00	
Mrs. Eilen Hubler, admx, balance due on barn burned	465 40	
Jeremiah Kline, borrowed money	100 00	
Interest on same	41 88	
James Huey, balance due on implements	247 76	
Robt. Smith, store house	350 00	
J. M. Kepler, on barn and contents	780 95	
Mrs. Sparr, borrowed money	350 00	
Interest on same	42 35	
J. M. Wieland, shop	600 00	
Wagner Bros. on grain	1 391 00	
Simon Harper, interest	33 00	
P. V. Bank, Hazel and Gramley premium note	104 13	
Total assets less expenses the past year		33 275 19
Total amount of premium notes in force this day		139 306 97
Insurances taken the past year	376 035 00	
To which add insurances taken and in force for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, and we have the grand total of risks		1 529 952 68

LIABILITIES.

Borrowed money	950 00	
G. W. Nerhood and family note	46 32	
J. I. Thompson note	109 74	
J. B. Crawford note	206 45	
Jack's heirs note	145 02*	
Hubler's heirs note	95 82	
Mrs. Ellen Hubler note	58 13	
James Huey note	49 15	
Mrs. S. E. Keller note	16 64	
Miss Kate Keller note	49 29	
J. M. Kepler note	89 31	
John M. Wieland note	150 00	
Wagner Bros. note	100 00	
Potter Township School house, stationery and books	558 41	
Amount outstanding		486 29

*Paid since the last meeting.

At a meeting held the same day the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: H. C. Campbell, John G. Bailey, Frank M Farlane, Jacob Bottorf, W. Fred Reynolds, Fred Kurtz, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, A. D. Weaver, G. B. Haines, J. R. Brungart. The Board organized by electing the following officers

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H. C. Campbell.
Treasurer, S. H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. President.

We Have Just Received

$5,000 WORTH

...OF...

Men's Suits AND Overcoats.

We bought them of an overloaded manufacturer who needed cash.

They became ours at exactly 60 cents on the dollar.

They go to you the same way.

This is the greatest opportunity to clothe yourself for little money ever offered Centre County clothing buyers.

It Simply Means That

$ 8.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $4.80
$10.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $6.00
$12.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $7.20
$15.00 Suits or Overcoats are now $9.00

We will leave these great bargains to do their own talking. You can only appreciate their actual value by seeing them. An early call solicited. We would have all our many customers profit by this unprecedented sale.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Telephone call, 572.

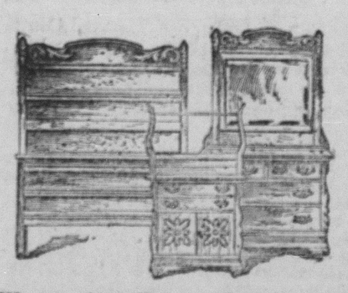
WE CARRY

The Largest Stock of Furniture

In Penns Valley to select from

...AT LESS MONEY...

Than can be bought elsewhere.



We pay the toll or car fare for every Suit sold.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

6 DAY BARGAIN OFFER.

This space has been contracted for to advertise the low prices of one of Penns Valley's leading department stores—when you get to the following prices you will know where it is. We propose from time to time to quote very interesting prices, so it will pay you to keep an eye on this space. In addition to our regular stock, which we always aim to have up-to-date, we offer you the odds and ends of our entire stock at cut prices. This lot of goods must go regardless of cost.

Prices on the following goods hold good only until next issue of this paper, on Jan. 25, at 12 noon.

14 qt. one piece Tin Dish Pans	8c
12 qt. Galvanized Pails	12c
Regular size Steel Enameled Cups	4c
1 lb. box good Baking Powder	6c
1 pack Matches	6c
1 gal. Coal Oil, Headlight	7c
Buggy Whip	4c
$3 95 Plush Robe	$2 95

Have you guessed the place? If not, it is the store of

S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

CAN'T TELL IT ALL.

Here's Part Of It.

All Hard Coal screened free of charge—makes clean fire.

"Exact" Soft Coal is just what you wanted for cook stove—burns freely and clean, no waste, and takes the place of Woodland.

Best grade of Clearfield Soft Coal for engines at 12c. Special price for large lots.

FLOUR, Etc.

Spring Wheat Flour, short time only,	$1.15
Straight Roller Flour,	1.00
Best Brown Middlings, per cwt.	1.00
Best Bran, per cwt.	85c
Milesburg Buckwheat Flour, lb.	2½c

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Corn, Oats and Hay bought at market price for cash.

Clerk wanted.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.13 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Surdays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 55	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. H. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	1¾	7¾	11¾	WESTWARD
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M	
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 20	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 53	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 85
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 28	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——George Ishler, Tusseyville's hustling butcher, was in town yesterday.

——Mrs. David Bradford, of Eerlystown, was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday.

——Miss Eva Moyer, of Centre Mills, spent several days this week with friends in town.

——Landlord Wm. Runkle and daughter Pearl spent Sunday with friends in Spring Mills.

——Mrs. Anna Hemphill will leave this afternoon on a month's visit with friends in Philadelphia.

——Forest Ocker is in Rebersburg this week arranging to move his household effects to Centre Hall.

——Our old friend and patron, John Foreman, was a caller, and put his label out to 1900. The grip has not yet found him.

——Miss Florence Rhone went to Harrisburg last week on a visit to her sister May, and to attend the Governor's inauguration.

——Blaine Loveland, of Lock Haven, is the young man who is instructing Ed. Nerhood in the art of making good bread and cakes.

——Miss Emma McCoy, who had been staying in Lock Haven the last couple months, returned to the home of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Wolf.

——John H. Moyer, of Colyer, one of the valley's jovial and pleasant citizens, was in town Monday, and in the course of his rounds favored the REPORTER with a call.

——Our Jacksonian friend, Jacob Neese, gave the Reporter a call and related his experience in curing a severe attack of grip several years back, a friend having informed him boiled cider was a sure cure. Neese warmed up some cider, drank freely of it several times, and presto, the grip was cured.

——'Squire M. L. Rishell, the sturdy and towering Democrat from Farmers Mills, was a caller on Monday. The 'Squire is one of the few justices in the county who is successfully filling the position. He has served several terms and many cases have been before him for judgment. His keen perception of the law is relied upon by all contenders, and seldom is there an appeal from his judgment to the higher court.

Hot Lemonade for the Grip.

Charles F. Heizel, of Brooklyn, writing to the Pittsburg *Times*, says: It may interest your readers to know that during the great influenza epidemic in London in 1889 the board of health of that city advised the public affected with the disease to make an abundant use of hot lemonade. The perspiration caused thereby is in most cases sufficient to relieve the patient from severe colds and consequent complications, doing away with quinine or other drugs, which often leave unpleasant results.

In bronchial troubles the acid of lemons relieves the irritation of the throat, acting at the same time as a natural disinfectant.

Fresh lemon juice will kill cholera bacillus in water, hence it is not surprising that it will also destroy the so-called influenza bacillus.

Uses for Old Papers.

A few folds of newspapers under the cake tin prevents it burning while in the oven.

A few newspapers perforated with small holes for ventilation, tacked onto a blanket makes a warm and comfortable bed covering on cold nights.

Rub the hair brushes every morning with a pad of paper; it removes the dust. A piece of newspaper rolled into a pad is a good substitute for a saucepan bush.

Torn into shreds—a nice amusement for a child, by the way—newspapers can be put into washing ticks, and, if frequently changed, make a good bed for a small child.

Crush some paper in the hand and rub the cooking stove over after the cooking is done; it removes the grease quickly and keeps the stove in capital order if done frequently.

Do not throw away the stacks of newspapers which accumulate in every household. Dipped in cold water they will clean windows almost as well as though hot water and soap had been used.

Married.

Thursday evening, Jan. 12th, at the Lutheran parsonage, Harvey E. Smith, of Blanchard, and Annie S. Houser, of Centre Hall, were united in marraige by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting down.," For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

John Rossman Urged as Candidate for the Office of Supervisor.

Joseph Alters and R. G. Kennelley are now fixtures in the Spring Mills planing mill; both gentlemen are very excellent mechanics.

C. E. Confer and wife of our village left on Tuesday last to locate in Hinkley, Ill. We are very sorry to lose Mr. Confer; he proved a good citizen and besides is an unflinching Democrat.

Frank Long, of Punxsutawney, formerly of this place, has been here on a visit to his parents for the last week or ten days. He reports business in his locality as being very satisfactory.

Quite a number of our people are afflicted with the grippe, though in a mild form. Of course any trifling cold is at once pronounced the prevailing malady, and in consequence more cases are reported than actually exists.

On Saturday morning last I observed several parties pass through our village in sleighs. In the evening I saw the same parties on the home road, walking by the side of their horses, the snow having disappeared, of course sleighing was decidedly "off."

Harry S. Snyder, a very bright youth at present engaged in the large establishment of C. P. Long, is fast growing in favor. He is very agreeable, always in good humor and will evidently, at no very distant day, be a very superior clerk.

Quite a large number of our citizens regardless of politics, seem determined to have John Rossman, one of our active and energetic farmers to announce himself a candidate for supervisor, because he knows exactly what the traveling community desire. A few years ago Mr. Rossman occupied that position, and immediately upon entering the office he went to work systematically, and with his knowledge of road building, soon placed our thoroughfares in a very superior condition and at little cost for the amount of work performed, besides Mr. Rossman gave every one an opportunity to work out their tax if they so desired. That he would again prove a supervisor of superior ability and judgment is beyond a doubt.

BOALSBURG.

The I. O. O. F. Supper Well Attended and Greatly Enjoyed.

The Weiland Bros. dined together at the home of John Weiland last Wednesday.

Charles Segner, in the name of the Lutheran congregation, presented Rev. G. W. Leisher with a nice, new portland sleigh.

There is a great deal of sickness about town, being generally bad colds or la grippe, no case, however is considered serious.

A sociable under the auspices of the Lemont Presbyterian C. E. was held last Thursday evening at the home of Samuel Glenn, at which many of our young people were present; all report a pleasant time.

Alva Meyers, who is taking a creamery course at State College, while making ice cream Saturday forenoon, had the misfortune to get the index finger of his right hand in a cog-gearing which cut the finger off at the first joint. He is getting along as well as can be expected.

Rev. Black announced a week of preaching in the Reformed church beginning January 24th, continuing until Sunday, January 29th when communion services will be celebrated in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Preparatory services Saturday evening previous; Rev. Raub, of Altoona, will assist Rev. Black during the week.

Grandma Woods, who was stricken with paralysis nearly three weeks ago, and has for the past week been in an unconscious state, died Sunday forenoon. Funeral Wednesday at ten o'clock, interment in the Boalsburg cemetery. Mrs. Woods was in her 78th year; she is survived by five children, Mrs. Dr. Woods, Mrs. McGiffen, Mrs. Goheen, of Boalsburg; Cyrus, of Greensburg, and Dr. George Woods, of Pine Grove.

The I. O. O. F. supper held at the home of John Rupp, was a grand success, between eighty and ninety persons were present; visitors from five different lodges were present. The occasion was enlivened by music. After supper Bruce Harrison was selected as toastmaster who with a few remarks called upon the following persons, who responded with short but interesting addresses: Col. Frye, Prof. Hower, Peter Ishler. James Poorman, John Rupp and several others. All present report a delightful time.

MILLHEIM.

Incidents and Personal Mention from this Hustling Town.

J. C. Keen, of this place, has secured a position as fireman on the Beech Creek railroad.

Miss Jennie Bitner, a bright young lady from Penn Hall, was noticed on our streets Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Stover, of Feidler, is spending several days with her brother, F. O. Hosterman, at this place.

Rev. J. J. Lohr began revival services in the United Evangelical church at this place last Wednesday evening.

E. L. Auman, our popular miller, is so pressed with work that he keeps his mill running from Monday morning until Saturday night—without making a stop.

A. A. Alexander, George Keen, L. Haffly, and a number of other young men have taken Horace Greeley's advice and are going west to grow up with the country.

La grippe has made its appearance in this locality, and claimed quite a number of victims, among the most serious cases are W. K. Alexander, P. H. Musser and A. C. Musser.

Since the death of Mr. Bumiller S. D. Miller is acting editor of the Millheim *Journal*; Sanford is well adapted to the work, brings the paper out on time, and in every respect gives perfect satisfaction.

Saturday evening while Tobias Wetzel was on his way down to church, his foot caught at a pole that extended on the sidewalk and he fell, wrenching his leg. He suffers very much pain and the doctor pronounced the hurt worse than a break.

CENTRE HILL.

A Letter of Interest from Our Correspondent Across the Valley.

Sleighing is all gone.

A hustling young man from Tusseyville was seen in town.

After fully completed, Smiths house will greatly improve the looks of the "hill."

Miss Francis Beaver, of this place, has gone to Boston to live with Bucher Holloway.

The meeting which is being held at Sprucetown has so far been real successful, three having been converted and five still seeking.

Rev. Bierly, of Kreamerville, preached on Saturday and Sunday evenings of last week, while Rev. Faus was preaching at the other end of the circuit.

Through the careless driving of some an almost serious accident occurred on Saturday evening while coming home from church. Racing on the road home from church, while the road is full of rigs, is not what it is cracked up to be. Saturday night's accident should be a warning to all.

CALIFORNIA.

Extraordinary Tour via. Pennsylvania Railroad.

America is a great country. In variety and grandeur of natural scenery it is unrivaled. To traverse it, to behold its diversities and its wonders, is a liberal education, a revelation to the immured metropolitan citizen. The personally-conducted tour to California under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves on Feb. 9, affords a most excellent opportunity to view the vast variety and boundless beauty of this marvelous land. The party will travel over the entire route in the model Pullman train of smoking, dining, sleeping, and observation cars exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, and subsequently at Atlanta, Nashville, and Omaha. This train will be placed in service for the first time on this occasion, and will be in charge of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, who will look after all details of the trip, as well as the individual welfare of members of the party. Stops will be made at Mammoth Cave, New Orleans during Mardi Gras Carnival, El Paso, Los Angeles, San Diego, Redlands, Riverside, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Monterey, Del Monte, Santa Cruz, Mount Hamilton, Menlo Park, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Garden of the Gods, Denver and Chicago. Nineteen days will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses during entire trip $400 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $395 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist agent, 1196, Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. jan12-2t

NEW JERSEY AND THE TRUSTS.

New Jersey is the birthplace and home of trusts. Every week the incorporation of some great industrial combination is announced from Trenton. A few days ago came the formal statement of the incorporation of the American Steel and Wire Company, with a capital stock of only $90,000,000 common stock and the remainder preferred. Steel wire has been advanced $2 a ton within a few days.

Great aggregations of capital find little or no difficulty in obtaining in New Jersey and West Virginia authorization to conduct operations which cannot be initiated in the other States. Then, by the comity by which one State gives credence and recognition to the sovereign powers of another State, the Trusts essay to do business throughout the country. It is said that a single small room in Camden or Trenton may be the "headquarters" of as many as a dozen corporations, with capital mounting into the millions, although the office furniture would not bring $10 at a public sale. These corporations may have but normal location in New Jersey, but they derive their authority from the extraordinary laxity of New Jersey laws.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

"We All Do Fade as a Leaf."

Isaiah 64-6

In memory of Daniel Thomas Wieland.

We've lost a neighbor's presence,
We miss a social link,
And yet we see a halo
When on his life we think.
That life he lived among us
Seems perfect as a sheaf,
More beauteous grown as years have flown
Then fallen like the leaf.

We've lost a good church brother
Whose character was grand,
No more we'll see his features
Or press his kindly hand.
But like a benediction
The memory gives relief,
That a life not vain, was wholly gain
When he faded like a leaf.

We've lost a loving father
Whose counsels were the best,
Our grief may not be spoken
While now he is at rest.
But his pure, high example
Will help us bear that grief
For we each one knew, he holier grew,
While he faded like a leaf.

We've lost earth's life's companion,
And earth is lonely grown;
Such heavy sad bereavement
Was hitherto unknown.
But now the holy Reaper
Has gathered like a sheaf,
The life he gave, beyond the grave
That faded like the leaf.

We've lost—but stay, don't say so!!!
We have not lost at all,
That life but lives more truly
Beyond earth's final call.
So in this deep affliction
We'll let this thought be chief
That we'll go to him, when earth's scenes are dim,
For he faded like the leaf.

We've lost——by this dispensation
Some ties which held to earth,
But scenes beyond the shadows
Seem near and of greater worth,
And we'll hope to be reunited
Beyond this life so brief,
Near the great white throne,
Where we'll all be known
When we've faded like the leaf.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Money Up in Smoke.

A man who chews ten cents worth of tobacco a day or smokes two five cent cigars a day will, in twenty years have spent $730. This put at interest at six per cent., compounded annually, would have yielded $609.99, which, added to the $750, makes a total of $1,336.99. Now is a good time to swear off.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	22
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.
Wheat, May, 71.
Corn, cash, 35.
Oats, cash, 26.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.
Wheat, 75.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, old 42; new 41.
Butter, fancy creamery, 20c,, prints, fancy, 21c.
Eggs, fresh, 21c.

Live Poultry:
Hens, 9a10c; old roosters, 6a7c; spring chickens, 8a9c; ducks, 9a10c; geese, 9a10c; turkeys, 9a10c.
Choice potatoes, 45 to 53c.
Onions, choice, 63a68c per bu.

East Liberty Live Stock:
Cattle, extra, 5.50a5.70; prime, 5.20a5.40; common, 3.25a3.90.
Sheep, choice weathers, 4.45; common, 3.70a4.10; choice lambs, 5.25a5.40
Veal calves, 6.50 to 7.25.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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Centre Hall.

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JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS' new collection of Stories, "The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann."

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D. D.	Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.	Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.	Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.	Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
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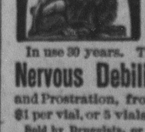

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NOTED CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

Latest Charge Against Him is That of Blowing Open a Safe.

Meridian, Miss. (Special.)—The postoffice at Enterprise, Miss., was blown open with dynamite Monday and the perpetrator escaped after obtaining a considerable amoun of stamps, money orders and cash.

It is now supposed that the robbery was committed by Thrasher Meade, one of the most desperate criminals in this country. Meade was arrested in Mobile and brought to Enterprise, but not until after a desperate fight with the officers. A large quantity of postage stamps, blank money orders and $1,138 in cash, stolen from the safe in the Enterprise postoffice was recovered.

Meade has a criminal record that is hardly second to that of the notorious Rube Burrows. For nearly ten years he has infested the railroads of Mississippi and Alabama, and is known to have been intimately connected with a band of negro robbers in Chicago. He broke into the postoffice in Ackerman, Miss., in the latter part of 1896, was arrested and taken to the jail at Aberdeen. In December, 1896, he sawed his way out, and was next heard of in Chicago.

He was arrested at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1897 and taken to Kosciusko, Miss. While there he formed a conspiracy with trusties, who were allowed outside of the cage, and they overpowered and choked Sheriff McMillan and escaped with six others.

Meade is known to have been implicated in five train robberies and the Southern Express Company has proof that he blew open safes in their offices at Aberdeen and Durant, Miss., during the past year. He has escaped from twenty-one jails and once from the Alabama penitentiary since he began his criminal career. The Postoffice Department and the express companies offered large rewards for his arrest and the officers who effected his capture will receive several thousand dollars.

FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

Started In a Dry Goods Store—Gave the Firemen a Tussle.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special.)—A fire broke out at 7.30 o'clock Thursday evening in the wholesale and retail drygoods house of the J. S. Menken Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the South, and caused an estimated loss of $450,000.

The Menken building occupies a frontage of 125 feet on Main street and extends 150 feet on Gayose street. It is five stories in height and joins the Gayoso Hotel.

On account of dense smoke the firemen were unable to get an entrance to the building for a time and they fought it entirely from the outside.

The building is valued at $150,000, with insurance of $70,000. The stock was valued at about $300,000, with insurance of $275,000.

WRECK ON UNION PACIFIC.

Four Killed, Seven Injured, Engines Smashed.

Sidney, Neb., (Special.)—Four deaths and injuries to seven persons were caused by a wreck on the Union Pacific Railroad at Sunal, 13 miles east of Sidney.

An eastbound passenger train had started to take a side track, but had not left the main track when a westbound passenger train, running at the rate of 45 miles an hour, crashed into it. The engines were piled up in a mass of scrap iron and the cars were badly broken up, also taking fire.

Four cars were consumed by fire and several others were so badly damaged as to be practically valueless.

Criminal Laws for Alaska.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The House completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, upon which it has been working for a week. An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the territory, with a species of local option. Liquor dealers, by its provisions, are to pay a license of $1,000 per year, and the consent of a majority of the white citizens residing within two miles of a liquor dealer's establishment must be obtained before a license can issue.

The President Cannot Comply.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The President has decided it to be incompatible with the public interest to comply with the request contained in the Hoar resolution, to supply the Senate with the instructions given the American Peace Commissioners. If any reasons are given for the declination, the leading one will be the fact that, as the treaty is subject to action in Spain even after ratification by the Senate, its consummation might be jeopardized by the publication, at this stage, of the confidential instructions.

Whole Family Dies of Pneumonia.

Metropolis, Ill., (Special.)—Dr. H. Y. Mangum, a prominent citizen of this county, died on December 26 of pneumonia. Twenty-four hours later his daughter Lucy died; three days later his wife also died, and the youngest son, Sam, was buried the following week. Tuesday word reached here that the only remaining member of the family, the grandmother, Mrs. Worley, is also dead. All have died from the same disease—pneumonia.

Ex-Queen Lil Protests.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—A petition from the former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was presented to the House protesting against the United States assertion of ownership to the crown lands of Hawaii as a taking of property without due process of law, and appealing to the President, Congress and the people for a restoration of these lands. The same petition was presented to the Senate.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, favors 4-cent street car fares.

Chicago has a woman architect, Miss Mel Dora Tie, of Clifford, Ill.

A Bridgeton (N. J.) firm has shipped machinery for a Chinese mint.

The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch has successfully utilized pigeons in carrying news.

The strike of the Montreal, Canada, railway telegraphers has been settled by arbitration.

The United Mineworkers of North America will hold their convention in Pittsburg this week.

More than 200 municipalities in England, Scotland, and Ireland now own the municipal gas works.

A carriage trust is projected in Michigan by Eastern capitalists. They are dickering with Pontiac manufacturers.

Farmers will have a majority of seven in the next Missouri House of Representatives and lawyers will prevail in the Senate.

All prod poles have been barred at the South Omaha stock yards and the packers will now be expected to instruct their men to equip themselves with the new style of whip.

The Chicago Building Trades Council has begun an agitation for a Saturday half-holiday for all the members of its twenty-seven affiliated trades.

SCANDAL IN THE ARMY

Eagan's Course Denunciation of General Miles.

THE EMBALMED BEEF.

General Miles' Statements Fiercely Denied—Commissary-General of Subsistence Testifies Before the War Investigating Commission in Answer to Charges Made by Miles in an Interview.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The climax in the controversy between General Miles and Commissary-General Eagan over the subject of beef furnished the army during the war with Spain was reached Thursday at the session of the board investigating the question, when General Eagan repeatedly declared that General Miles had "lied" and had made statements for which he should be drummed out of the army. General Eagan did not make these accusations in the excitement of the moment, but read them all from a carefully prepared paper which he submitted to the board for its information.

The nature of the charges made against General Miles by a junior officer are said to have been unparalleled in the history of military discipline in this country, or, perhaps, any other, and the general verdict among officers is that a court of inquiry must follow, and possibly a court-martial.

The fact that General Eagan is not only junior to General Miles in rank, but that he has assailed the personal integrity and conduct of the highest ranking army officer of the government is declared to be so grave and serious a matter that it cannot be passed over by the War Department, even should General Miles not ask for a court of inquiry.

Statement Carefully Prepared.

Those who know General Eagan were surprised at the unexpected and sensational turn which the investigation took, and say that had he, in a burst of passion and excitement, made his charges in such plain, outspoken language there might have been some little excuse for him, inasmuch as it is asserted he is quick tempered, irascible and just how highly irritated that his bureau should have been reflected on.

No official notice was taken of what transpired, and it is not likely there will be any until the record's of the day's proceedings have been received. General Miles would not say what he contemplated doing, if anything, and General Eagan seemed satisfied that he had delivered what he states are his opinions of General Miles.

Officers of the judge-advocate-general's department express the belief that General Miles cannot avoid asking for a court of inquiry, as the ranking officer of the service cannot countenance such serious violations of discipline, respect due superiors and conduct "prejudicial to the interest of the service."

Cause of Eagan's Outbreak.

The events which led up to the sensational proceedings began ten days ago, when it was announced a board would be appointed to investigate reports received by General Miles while in Porto Rico respecting the character of the beef served the troops. General Miles has recently stated that he did not prefer charges against General Eagan, but simply presented reports made to him, which, he believed, called for investigation and official notice. At one of the earlier hearings numerous reports were read from officers, showing the beef was frequently unfit for use, and when not nauseating was unpalatable. General Miles said he had received numerous other communications of the same sort, among them one from Governor Roosevelt, who says he forbade his men to eat the beef furnished them by the commissary-general.

From a prominent and wealthy man in New York, whose son, it is claimed, was made ill by eating the beef, General Miles received a letter reciting the circumstances and offering financial aid, if necessary, and "his services in any trial that might take place." General Miles showed numerous similar letters. He made no comment on any of them.

Gen. Eagan is a small man physically compared with General Miles, but carries himself with soldierly bearing and does not look as small; therefore, as he really is. If he lives and comes out of his pending controversy unscathed, he will not retire for age until 1905, and will be one of the first heads of his department in late years having a tenure of office so long.

Animosity Toward Miles.

General Eagan is understood upon previous occasions to have shown considerable animosity toward General Miles, and especially, it is said, when they were together years ago in Arizona. It is stated that some time ago another high-ranking army officer was on the verge of ordering a court-martial for Eagan for some intemperate remark made by him.

General Eagan's career in the army was not conspicuous, it is asserted by his brother officers, either during the civil war or since. He served throughout the war without promotion, and when mustered out was first lieutenant of a Washington Territory company, with which he entered the army. Born in Ireland, he came to this country when a lad, and made his way to California, where he was soon closely identified with a famous company of the vigilant days, known as the Young America Company.

Members of Congress from the Pacific slope say that Gen. Eagan in the early "50's" was in Mexico on filibustering expeditions and later went to Washington, where he lived when the war began. One of those members described him as being "hotheaded" and prone to speak occasionally without due thought of what he was saying or appreciating the full effect of his utterances.

In the Regular Army.

On being mustered out at the close of the war he was appointed a second lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry, but for one year and a half, between 1869 and 1871, he was unassigned. The reason for this is not given in the army register. In June, 1874, he was transferred to the commissary department, with the rank of captain and became a major of the same department in 1892 and lieutenant colonel in 1897. He was for many years stationed on the Pacific coast, where he is widely known. While there he became interested, it is said, in coffee growing in Hawaii, and is believed now to own considerable property in the islands. He has been known as a thrifty officer generally.

Last spring, when a new commissary general was appointed every few days and then retired for some good reason, Colonel Eagan became suddenly one of the ranking officers of his department and a candidate for the commissary-generalship. Just at the time war with Spain was declared he was appointed by the President, but not, it is said, until he had promised that he would make no rash statements.

THE NEWS.

One of the most disastrous fires in recent years visited Memphis, Tenn.

The product of precious metals in the territory west of the Missouri river is said to be the greatest on record.

Books of the United Miners, which are being investigated by a special committee of the national convention, were found to be mutilated.

Stockholders of a Chicago Klondike company headed by Frank B. Vrooman ask for a receiver, charging that he misused $40,000 of the funds.

The House committee on claims has agreed to report favorably a bill to pay William Edward Bailey, of Hampton Roads, Va., $5,000. Bailey was hit above the eye by a spent ball from the receiving ship Franklin and lost the sight of his eye. Representative Wise, of Virginia, introduced a bill to allow him $10,000 for the injury, but the committee reduced it one-half.

New York State purchased, for $21,500, thirty-three acres of land on Stony Point Peninsula, on the Hudson river, in Rockland county, the scene of Mad Anthony Wayne's capture of Stony Point from the British army during the revolutionary war.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States it was unanimously voted to present to Rear-Admiral Dewey the gold insignia of the order, which the government permits to be worn by army and navy officers. Admiral Dewey is a companion of the order, and the voting of the insignia is an honor which has heretofore been granted in but one instance—when President McKinley became a member.

A banquet was given by the Houston, (Tex.,) Cotton Exchange to celebrate the receipts of 2,000,000 bales of cotton from September 1 to December 25, a record said to surpass that of any port except Liverpool. Governor-elect Sayers was the guest of honor. Many speeches in glorification of the city's commerce were made.

DECISION IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Le Soir Declares Court of Cassation is Convinced of His Guilt.

Paris, (By Cable.)—Le Soir says it learns from an indisputable source that the Court of Cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned.

M. Quesnay de Baurepaire, President of the section of the Court of Cassation, has resigned his position in consequence of a disagreement regarding the Dreyfus inquiry.

M. Beaurepaire resolutely declines to assign the motive for his resignation, which remains a mystery, but it is believed that he is angry at the government's treatment of the affair.

According to the Matin, Mme. Dreyfus has received a cablegram from her husband saying that his health is perfect, physically and morally.

The London Daily Telegraph published a dispatch from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, confirming the report forwarded last week that Dreyfus has had a serious attack of dysentery, and that a physician was summoned from Cayenne to Devil's Island to attend him.

Dewey's Sword.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The sword of honor voted to Rear-Admiral George Dewey, the naval hero of Manila, by joint resolution of Congress in June last, was received at the Navy Department from New York, and has been placed on exhibition in the office of the Secretary. It is said to be one of the finest specimens of the sword-maker's art ever seen in this country.

With the exception of the steel blade and the body metal of the scabbard the weapon is composed entirely of 22-karat gold. Although not yet settled, it is more than probable that the sword will remain in the possession of the Navy Department and be on exhibition in a glass case until Admiral Dewey returns to this country and takes personal charge of it.

England Welcomes Mr. Choate.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—In a chorus of welcome the morning papers greet Joseph H. Choate as Colonel Hay's successor in London. The purport of their comment upon the appointment is that the new ambassador "will not have to remove difficulties, but only to foster friendship," as the Daily Telegraph puts it, and the Times says the selection is "not only one to which no exception can be taken, but even a high compliment."

Gagged and Robbed by Burglars.

Warsaw, Va., (Special.)—At a party given by colored people near this place Frank Swartzwalder, white, and William Glascoe, colored, got into a shooting scrape. Each fired three shots from their pistols. The former received an ugly wound in the leg. The latter escaped with only a burnt hole through his overcoat. No arrests have been made.

Three masked men entered the dwelling house of Jack Sebastin, in Westmoreland, and at the point of the pistol compelled him to open his safe. They secured forty dollars in cash and valuable papers, after which the robbers bound and gagged him

CABLE SPARKS.

The Paris Soir states that the Court of Cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is ill and his death is expected soon.

The annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Louis Auguste Blanqui, the famous socialist, in Paris, led to riots, and many arrests were made.

Residents of Calcutta are organizing an educational project like the Johns Hopkins University.

Princess Tetua Marama, who once held great power in the South Sea Islands, died at Papeete.

At last accounts the Filipinos had barricaded the streets of Iloilo and were reported to be preparing to burn the city if attacked.

Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation, stating that he never agreed to recognize American sovereignty in the Philippines.

Lord Curzon was installed at Calcutta as viceroy of India.

The foundation stone of Gordon Memorial College, at Khartoum, was laid by Viscount Cromer.

Persons arriving at Hong Kong deny the reports from Madrid that all the Spaniards on the Island of Balabac, in the Philippines, have been massacred.

Senor Silvela, who is expected to succeed Sagasta as premier of Spain, made a speech in Madrid, urging domestic reforms and the development of Spain's industrial resources.

The German freisinnige party will force the imperial government to decide how far the Bundesrath may interfere with the sovereign rights of German states.

Mrs. Clara Jessup Bloomfield Moore, formerly of Philadelphia, died in London from a broken heart due to the recent death of Inventor Keely, in whose motor she had profound faith.

FILIPINOS UGLY.

Relations With Our Consul at Hong Kong Severed.

TO DRAW NAVAL CORDON

Committee Applies to Court to Recover Funds Which the Filipinos Claim to Have Deposited With Wildman—Declare the United States Government Recognized Them as Belligerents.

Hong-Kong, (By Cable.)—The Filipino Committee here has broken off all relations with the United States Consul, Rounsevelle Wildman.

The committee issued a writ in the Supreme Court to recover the sum of $47,000 which the Filipinos claim to have deposited with Mr Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last.

The members of the committee further allege that sensational disclosures are probable, showing, they add, that the American Government recognized the Filipinos as belligerents by affording them assistance in arms and moral influence to co-operate against Spain, "thus indorsing the agreement made with Aguinaldo at Singapore in April."

Feeling in Washington.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Although nothing of an alarming nature has been received from Iloilo, there is no doubt that members of the Administration view the situation as somewhat serious, and are anxiously awaiting further news.

No apprehension, however, is felt as to the result of any collision which might take place between United State forces now on the island and the natives, but the President is very anxious to avoid any encounter whatever. He feels certain that if the natives can be made to understand that the Government comes to them in the most friendly and helpful spirit there would be no further trouble, and so he has given instructions to General Miller that the utmost patience must be exercised and every reasonable request granted in order to avoid an open rupture.

Delay Caused Trouble.

Members of the Administration expressed the opinion that the delay of the ratification of the treaty of peace has contributed not a little to the belligerent spirit shown by the natives, and as soon as that has been disposed of it is believed that the recalcitrant element will accept it as a notice that the sovereignty of the islands has passed in fact to the United States and that no opposition to it taking formal possession will be tolerated.

At the Cabinet meeting the situation in the Philippines was gone over, and some time was given to questions of administration in Cuba.

It can be stated on authority that such news as has been received from General Otis is rather reassuring than otherwise, as to the situation in the Philippines and that he made no allusion to a hostile collision. He has been instructed to use gentleness in dealing with the insurgents and to advise and co-operate with Admiral Dewey.

A REVOLT BY CUBANS?

Plan to Rise Against Americans in the Rainy Season.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—Juan Ferrano, a Spanish resident of New York city who is now here, says there is in course of organization in Cuba a secret order, whose purpose is to revolt soon against American rule. Arms and ammunition, he states, are being secreted already. It is said that the Spaniards of Mexico will afford material assistance if the insurrection begins.

"I was in Cuba for some time," Mr. Ferrano said, "and I know a movement is under way looking to a conflict with the Americans. The Cubans, or many of them, believe the United States intends to keep that country. This idea is furthered by many officers and soldiers of the insurgent army. Spanish merchants of Havana and other cities of the island are helping the plot, as they fear American business competition.

"There is a conservative element which strongly advises that the conflict be postponed until the beginning of rainy season. The war, as planned, is to be of a guerrilla character, pitched battles are to be avoided and disease and the climate are to be left for the greater part to do the work of decimating the American armies."

BAD WRECK ON SOUTHERN.

Four of the Trainmen Killed and Two Others Injured.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special.)—Four dead, two injured, one of these perhaps fatally, and the loss of property on the Southern Railroad to the amount of about $25,000 are the results of a wreck on the Knoxville and Ohio branch of the Knoxville division of the Southern Railway, one and one-half miles west of Elk Valley.

The accident occurred at 11.30 o'clock, when a double-header freight train loaded with coal and merchandise, crashed into a mixed local passenger train while both were running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The engines met head-on, the force of impact being terrific. The coming together of the two trains were so sudden that the trainmen were unable to jump and save their lives.

The passenger train was running fifteen minutes late, having waited at Knoxville for connections with a Western train, and had the right of way. All the freight trains on the division had been notified that the passenger train was on a late run, and the only cause for the accident that can be given is that Engineer Maxey, of the freight train, misread his orders.

Immediately after the crash the wreckage caught fire. The passenger train carried about twenty passengers. None of these was injured.

SLASHED HER WITH A RAZOR.

Mrs. John Lemon Tried to Cut the Throat of Her Rival.

Wilmington, Del., (Special.)—Mrs. John Lemon, who was heavily veiled, suddenly attacked Mrs. Laura Streets and attempted to slash her throat with a razor, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets.

Mrs. Lemon accused Mrs. Streets of being too friendly with her husband, John Lemon, a well-known bottler. She attended a matinee at the Wonderland Theatre and saw Mr. Lemon sitting beside Mrs. Streets and another woman.

After the performance Mrs. Lemon followed Mrs. Streets, who was walking with another woman, and made the attack. She cut Mrs. Streets on the eye and was about to slash her on the throat with a razor when Detective Witzel, who had been following her, attracted by her suspicious actions, interfered and arrested her.

PERSUASION BEFORE POWDER.

This is the American Programme in Dealing With Filipinos.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—It is believed here that General Otis is framing a plan of campaign which will result in the extension of his control over Iloilo without actual hostilities, or, if it must come to warfare, with the least possible exposure of the American troops.

Probably the first step in the campaign has been taken by this time in the establishment of a camp on the Island of Guimaras, lying only a few miles from Iloilo and easily accessible to the warships. This probably will be made the base of operations if hostilities become unavoidable.

The government here has not abandoned hope that a peaceful solution can be reached. Its plan is to use persuasion before powder.

The government's instructions sent to General Miller at Iloilo were to land and get in communication with the insurgents. This is as far as his orders have gone, except that when he has established communication with the insurgent officials and people he is to make public the purposes of the United States. Not a shot is to be fired by the forces of this country unless they are attacked or until further orders are given from Washington.

The President, it is said, views the situation in a hopeful manner. He believes that the Filipinos will become less suspicious when they understand more fully the intentions of this country. Careful work on the part of prudent officials, he thinks, will convince the Filipinos of American earnestness and of the purpose of this government to protect their lives and property.

WAR ON OUR BICYCLES.

German Manufacturers Hit Upon a Plan to Injure Our Trade.

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—The length to which European manufacturers are willing to go in their efforts to crush out American competition is shown in the following report to the State Department by Dean B. Mason, vice consul at Frankfort:

"Failing to obtain from the imperial government the prohibitory import duty on American bicycles, which they have so earnestly and persistently demanded, the members of the German Bicycle Manufacturers' Association have decided upon the following simple but ingenious plan to kill the American cycle trade in this country. From this time forward they will unanimously refuse all credit to any dealer who handles, as part of his stock in trade, a bicycle of American origin.

"The association includes in its membership nearly one hundred of the most important bicycle makers in Germany, who have been accustomed hitherto to give retail dealers from two to four months' credit, and very liberal terms in respect to parts and repairs.

"Since the majority of independent bicycle dealers in Germany are in close business relations with, and under personal obligations to, one or more manufacturers, it is expected that the effect of this heroic policy will be to seriously injure the sale of American bicycles, unless exporting manufacturers in the United States take an aggressive attitude and make the competition so hot that the German makers will be compelled to make peace by rescinding the present decree."

GOVERNOR AGAINST LYNCHING.

South Carolina Executive Says the Remedy is Easy.

Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—The General Assembly of South Carolina convened in actual session Tuesday. There are eighty new members in the body. In the House the former Speaker, Frank B. Gary, was unanimously re-elected. In the Senate the Governor's message was read. Governor Ellerbee in his message took occasion to refer to a matter now very much in the public mind, the subject of lynching. He says as the outset:

"During the last several years there has been an apparently increasing disposition among us to attempt the righting of real or supposed wrongs by the law-breaking practice of lynching." He says "it means the abolition of the regular order of justice and this is the first step in the destruction of social order."

Concluding, he says the remedy suggests itself, and adds:

"See to it as conservators of the peace of the State, as makers of its laws, as the guardians of its sacred honor, that its laws are so enacted and so administered that conviction and punishment shall follow crime with certainty."

STORMS IN THE SOUTH.

School Children Killed in Arkansas—A Cyclonic Blow in Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—A severe cyclone is reported to have passed over a section of Liberty county, about twenty miles south of this city. The wind attained a velocity of from 75 to 80 miles an hour. At Johnston Station it is estimated the wind blew 90 miles an hour for ten minutes. The storm swept through a turpentine country and the trees were leveled in the path of the wind for miles. Fortunately the path was narrow, being not more than one or two hundred yards wide. The storm came out of the northwest.

Little Rock, Ark., (Special.)—A heavy windstorm swept over the remote section of Scott county last Friday. At Boles a schoolhouse was blown down and three pupils were killed, and a dozen or more sustained more or less serious injuries. Those killed were the children of Joseph Lawrence, Mr. Frost and Mrs. Rutledge, respectively. A child of Joseph Lawrence was fatally wounded.

Fifty-one Bridges for B. & O. R. R.

One of the largest bridge contracts that has been awarded in many years has been let by the Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In order to place the lines west of the Ohio River in proper shape to handle the heavy freight equipment that is being used east of the river the Receivers found it necessary to rebuild fifty-one bridges between Benwood, W. Va., and Chicago. That the structure might be rapidly pushed to completion it was decided to divide the work among three companies.

The total cost of these bridges is in the neighborhood of $300,000, and it is expected that all will be in place by September. Nearly 6,000 tons of steel will be needed for the structures.

Spain's New Red Book.

Madrid, (By Cable.)—Senor Montero Rios, the President of the Senate, who was president of the Spanish Peace Commission, has been in conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, relative to the early publication of a Red Book.

Replying to a dispatch from General Rios, the commander of the Spanish forces in the Philippine Islands, the Minister of War, General Correa, insists upon his securing the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Philippine rebels.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert appeared before the House Naval Committee to urge a widening of the channel in front of the navy yard at Norfolk.

Senator Perkins, of California, introduced a bill for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first-class to be used on the Pacific coast, the cost not to exceed $250,000.

Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill granting an unconditional pension to all soldiers and sailors of the civil war after they are sixty years of age.

Senator McMillan, from the Committee on Commerce, favorably reported to the Senate a bill for the construction of two first-class revenue cutters for service on the great lakes, the cost not to exceed $165,000 each.

Senator Frye favorably reported from the Commerce Committee a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to donate one set of life-saving beach apparatus to the Imperial Japanese Society for saving life from shipwreck.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House were the following: By Mr. Griffin, of Wisconsin, to increase the army ration; by Mr. Davenport, to promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the United States Navy.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs decided to reconsider action taken last April in ordering a favorable report on a bill providing for the restoration of the annuities to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians in South Dakota. The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

Representative Spight, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to prohibit the payment of bounty or prize money to officers or sailors of the United States Navy. This prohibition, however, shall not extend to any rights acquired before this time. All money obtained from prizes, the bill provides, shall be covered into the Treasury.

LA BOURGOGNE TO BLAME.

Admiralty Court Fixes the Responsibility for Marine Disaster.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Admiralty Court found that the officers of the steamer La Bourgogne, of the French Transatlantic Company, were alone to blame for the collision with the British ship, Cromartyshire, July 4 last, near Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, which resulted in the sinking of La Bourgogne and the loss of 584 lives.

The owners of the Cromartyshire were awarded damages and costs.

The court found that La Bourgogne was traveling at an excessive speed in the fog and must have ripped more than one of her thirteen bulkheads, which accounted for her sinking so rapidly. It was further found that the Cromartyshire could not have rendered any more assistance than she did.

In the judgment of the court the loss of life on La Bourgogne was attributable to the fact that the Cromartyshire raked her starboard side, thus damaging the starboard boats, and to her subsequent list to starboard, rendering the port boats unavailable.

METAL PRODUCT OF 1898.

Said to be the Greatest on Record West of the Missouri.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—John J. Valentine, president of the Wells-Fargo & Co. Express, has issued the annual statement of the production of precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, for 1898.

The aggregate valuations are shown as follows: Gold, $78,461,202; silver, $39,016,565; copper, $46,200,648; lead, $13,344,251; total gross results, $177,022,666.

It is said the year's combined product of the metals named is the greatest in the history of the countries—United States of America and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory—that of gold, $78,461,202, being above any previous record officially reported. The world's output of gold for 1898, approximately $280,000,000, is amazing. Notable increases have been in South Africa, $25,000,000; the British possessions of the Northwest, $6,000,000; Australasia $6,000,000, and the United States of America, $3,030,000.

To Buy the Dock at Havana.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The government of the United States expects to become the possessor of the fine floating dry dock at the Havana navy yard, having made a proposition for its purchase to the Spanish officials which, it is believed, will be accepted. Some private bidders entered the field against the government in the hope of profit as middlemen, but were soon confronted by the disagreeable fact that the site of the dock was not to be sold with the dock itself. The price offered for the property is believed to be fair to both sides.

Sleigh Struck by a Train.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Levi Lyons and his daughter, Ella, of Pompton, N. J., were killed by a train on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad as they were driving over the Riverdale crossing in a sleigh.

INDIANA'S NEXT SENATOR.

Republican Caucus Nominates A. J. Beveridge to Succeed Turpie.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special.)—A. J. Beveridge was nominated for United States Senator on the eleventh ballot at the Republican caucus.

Mrs. Place Must Die.

Albany, N. Y., (Special.)—The Court of Appeals has denied a new trial to Mrs. Martha Place, of Brooklyn, who is under sentence of death for the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Place. She will be the first woman to be electrocuted in this State.

Lodge Re-Elected.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge was unanimously re-elected United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature in joint convention. The choice was made by acclamation.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The late William Morris' library brought at its sale the total sum of $54,96[illegible].

Mrs. Russell Sage was born Miss M. Oliver Slocum, in Syracuse, N. Y., 70 years ago.

Sir Henry Irving has almost completely recovered from his recent serious illness, and has gone to Bournemouth.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's second wife, who is still alive, was a Miss Mary Thatcher, a niece of Longfellow's first wife.

Admiral Bunce, whose term of service in the United States Navy ended on Christmas Day, 1898, was born on Christmas Day, 1836.

In pleasant weather Associate Justice McKenna, of the United States Supreme Court, always walks to the sittings of that tribunal.

The youngest captain in the army during the Spanish War was J. D. G. Oglesby, aged 18, who commanded Troop K, First Illinois Cavalry.

JONATHAN AND JOHN.

Should Jonathan and John fall out
The world would stagger from that bout;
With John and Jonathan as one
The world's great peace will have begun.

With Jonathan and John at war
The hour that havoc hungers for
Will strike, in ruin of blood and tears,—
The world set back a thousand years.

With John and Jonathan sworn to stand
Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand,
Justice and peace shall build their throne
From tropic sea to frozen zone.

When Jonathan and John forget
The scar of an ancient wound to fret,
And smile to think of an ancient feud
Which the God of the nations turned to good.

When the bond of a common creed and speech
And kindred binds them each to each,
And each in the other's victories
The pride of his own achievement sees,—

How paltry a thing they both will know
That grudge of a hundred years ago,—
How small that blemish of wrath and blame
In the blazonry of their common fame!
—Charles G. D. Roberts, in the Century.

IN THE STILLY NIGHT.

BY PAUL CARSON.

I had tried hours to get to sleep and had failed. The steady dripping of rain from a leaking waterspout and the slamming of a blind proved too much for my nerves, and at length with an impatient exclamation I got up, lit the gas, and sat down to read until sleep or morning came, it did not matter which. Of course I was nervous, and without reason, so far as I knew, being a temperate man with a clear conscience. The aggravating blind still banged at intervals, and at length I threw down my book, saying,—

"I'll stop that noise anyhow."

I opened my bed room door, which led into the upper hall, and was met by a rush of cool air. I stopped. I was alone in the house; my family were in the mountains and the servants taking a vacation. I only staid there at night. The draught came from an open window at the end of the hall, and I had sense enough to know that there was a burglar and very likely several of them on the premises. I turned back, secured a revolver and put out the light not caring to be too plain a target for other persons' bullets. Then I softly stepped into the hall.

There was no sound in the great house, and the darkness was positively uncanny. I hesitated as to which way to turn, but decided to visit the lower floor first. Quietly I made my way down to the dining-room; darkness and silence. I crossed the hall to the parlor—nothing there. I turned to the library at the end of the hall, the door of which stood open; there had been fire in the grate earlier in the evening, the night being unseasonably chilly, and the coals were still glowing. My big armchair stood beside the hearth, and in the dim I could see that it was occupied by a woman.

Dumb with surprise, and with ghost stories flittering through my mind, I hastily struck a match and turned on the chandelier above my head that I might see of what material my visitor was made. She made no movement when the room was flooded with light, nor yet when I faced her. She was rather young, very handsome, clad in a loose wrapper-like arrangement, a night robe possibly, and her big brown eyes looking straight into mine. But those eyes saw nothing; the lady was sound asleep. Here was a situation! My guest was a sonambulist, of course, and had come from some house in the neighborhood by a road known only to cats and sleep-walkers. She had raised the hall window which opened upon a little balcony, made her way to the library, perhaps unconsciously attracted by the fire, and there she sat. The rain drove against the windows and I wondered that her clothing was not wet but concluded that her home was not far distant and that she had been sitting by the fire long enough to become dry.

"I'll have to waken her," I said aloud, "but I'll wait a little and see if she doesn't take the job off my hands."

I thought my voice would have the desired eect, but it did not, and crossing the room I sat down at my desk, still facing the sleeper. To tell the truth, I sat down suddenly upon reaching the desk because I had not strength to stand, so abruptly was I made awage of the peril which menaced me. On the opposite side of the library, behind the woman's chair was a curtained alcove, with one window opening upon the street. My safe stood in this alcove, the curtains were drawn, and between them gleamed the barrel of a revolver.

I had read of Maggie Bragg and her husband, two of the most daring burglars in the country. They always worked together and never had any partners, and my house was their latest point of attack. The lady was not asleep; she wasn't even sleepy. I had come upon them so noiselessly and turned on the light so quickly that she had time only to take a sonambulist's pose while the man in the alcove dropped the curtains and waited developments. I remembered a hissing sound that had swept through the room as I crossed the threshold, which I had taken to be some freak of wind and rain. It was Maggie giving the danger signal.

I felt the revolver in my pocket, but the light played along that bit of steel between the curtains, and I was well aware that the other man had the "drop" upon me. I heartily wished I had stayed in my room with the door locked, not being fond of figuring in a murder case, and then I would have had a chance for my life. Jim Bragg thought the safe held five thousand dollars which, in some way, he had learned that I had drawn from the bank the previous afternoon in order to meet a note which should have been presented but which had been delayed in the mail. He was mistaken, however, the money, along with the rest of our valuables, was in the bank. I met the cashier on the street early in the evening and induced him to go to the bank with me and let me place the money in my safe deposit box.

My lady moved slightly, I bent forward eagerly. Presently she lifted her head as if partly dazed, then her arms were thrown up and a wailing cry broke the silence.

"Where, oh, where am I?"

She would have made a capital actress if she had not chosen to be a burglaress. I advanced at once, I knew that revolver still covered me, but I also had a part to play.

"Do not be alarmed, madam; I see you are a sleep-walker. Your home must be near here. I have been waiting for you to waken, fearing to arouse you too suddenly."

Rising gracefully, with an embarassed laugh she said,—

"What an awkward situation! I have walked in my sleep all my life, but never did any thing like this before. I fear I must trouble some of the ladies of your family for a cloak or something suitable for street wear, and if one of your servants would see me home I would be greatful."

"Where do you live?" I said.

"At seven fifteen Spruce street."

"That is three blocks from here; how did you ever come so far without waking?" Or getting wet, I could have added, but thought it unwise.

"That is a mystery known only to sonambulists," she replied. "But," a trifle impatiently, "I am detaining you."

This was a hint to go after the suitable street dress of which she had spoken and incidentally give her a chance to get away.

"I regret to say," I rejoined, "that we are entirely alone in the house; my family is away for the summer, and as my wife has her keys with her, there is nothing I can offer you in the way of clothing; you must let me go to your residence and bring wraps."

I had reflected that I might just as well admit that we were alone, for my visitors were perfectly aware of the fact before they entered the house. She sat down again.

"How unfortunate! I do so dislike to trouble you, but there seems to be no other way. I shall be under a thousand obligations; you will find my brother at home; please have him come after me."

She was certainly a most artistic liar. My eyes carelessly swept the alcove curtains; I could no longer see the revolver, and felt sure that the man in the case, confident that the woman would be more than a match for me, had dropped out of the window and gone, which afterwards proved to be true. I did not want to lose both burglars, but dared make no hostile movements, not being certain that my diagnosis of the situation in the alcove was correct. I lingered, however, for if the alarm was working help was nearly due.

"How can you go out in such a storm?" I said. "You and your brother would better remain my guests till morning; it won't be many hours."

"Oh, I don't mind rain if I have a mackintosh; it is lucky," glancing down at her robe, which was a little damp around the bottom, "that it was not raining when I left home."

Again I thought it unwise to call attention to the fact that when I left the library at eleven it was raining pitchforks. Unable to find excuse for further delay, I passed out, turning as I opened the door, to find that she had again risen to her feet and was watching me.

"You are not afraid to be left alone?" I asked.

"Afraid!" And the brown eyes shot me a glance that made me wince; then, recollecting herself, "That is—I won't be afraid if you will hurry."

The front door was unlocked. Jim had evidently climbed in at the window and let his wife in at the door. Two policemen were coming up the steps, and two more stood under the alcove window.

"You've lost Jim Bragg,' I said, "but his wife is in the library.'

She wasn't though. We rushed to the open window, into which the rain was beating, and then remembered that she could not have escaped that way because the policemen would have seen her; she could not have left by the library door because I had not taken my eyes off it, and must therefore be concealed in the room. We searched carefully—I remember looking in a big vase that would have sheltered a cat with a little crowding—but we found nothing.

Two years later the enterprising couple were caught in an attempt to rob the same bank that held my valuables that wet night. It was a brazen day light affair. The woman engaged the cashier's attention while Jim deftly cut the screen between himself and several piles of bank notes, grabbed what he could reach and ran. Fortunately the cashier was up to the times, and a well aimed shot from his revolver brought the fleeing robber to the ground. Citizens came to the cashier's aid, and Maggie, who had promptly taken a part in the general fusillade, was disarmed before doing any damage.

I was curious to know how Maggie escaped us that night, and in company with one of the policemen who figured in the affair, I went down to the jail to see if she would tell me. The lady was not as handsome as when she sat in my library in the role of a sonambulist, but she was just as full of grit. They had had "reverses," she explained. In other words the police were after them so closely that they had been obliged to keep away from the city and had made no rich hauls.

"I believe you hoodooed us," she said bitterly; "we haven't had a bit of luck since that night and we didn't get anything then."

"Did you always dress in that costume when you were out on business?" I inquired.

She laughed.

"Often. The sonambulist act had to be carried out en costume you know. I have played it repeatedly in Europe but that was the first time here."

"How on earth did you keep from getting wet in that storm?"

"Big pocket under my dress, mackintosh in it and all that, you know."

"But how did you get away?"

"Let's see; will I need that t ick again? No, I guess not. I'll tell you. I couldn't have hidden from a schoolboy that way, but policemen are different. When you swung the library door open, I flattened against the wall behind it, thinking that you would all make for the window, as you did. Before you turned around I was out the door flying down the back stairway. I ran out the kitchen door, Jim was waiting for me in the alley, and we were miles away by daylight. It was dead easy."

They are both in the penitentiary now, and Jim doesn't know that my courtesy to his wife that night was entirely due to a revolver between the alcove curtains.

HOW CUSTER FELL.

"Buffalo Bill" Tells the Story Anew in His Recent Book.

Few events in our history have so touched the hearts of the American people as the destruction of General Custer and his men in their battle with Sioux and Cheyennes at the Little Big Horn in the summer of 1876.

Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") in his new book, "The Great Salt Lake Trail," tells the story anew. Custer's forces were divided into three parts, one led by himself, the others by Majors Reno and Benteen. The two latter were first to be engaged with the enemy, and were repulsed before reaching the Indian encampment. Custer, with his division, dashed on, and sent back to Reno and Benteen the order: "Big village; be quick; send on the packs." Reno and Benteen were not, or thought they were not (Cody severely blames them), in a position to send relief, and Custer was left unsupported:

"Down from the hillside, up through the valleys, that dreadful torrent of Indian cruelty and massacre poured around the little squad, to swallow it up with one grand swoop of fire. But Custer was there at the head, like Spartacus fighting the legions about him, tall, graceful, brave as a lion at bay, and with thunderbolts in his hands. His brave followers formed a hollow square, and met the rush and roar and fury of the demons. Bravely they breasted that battle shock, bravely stood up and faced the leaden hail, nor quailed, when looking into the blazing muzzles of five thousand deadly rifles.

"Brushing away the powder grime that had settled on his face, Custer looked over the boiling sea of fury around him, peering through the smoke for some sign of Reno and Benteen, but seeing none. Still thinking of the aid which must soon come, with cheering words to his men he renewed the battle, fighting still like a Hercules, and piling heaps of victims around his very feet. . . . .

"The fight continued with unabated fury until late in the afternoon; men had sunk down beside their gallant leader until there was but a handful left—only a dozen, bleeding from many wounds, and hot carbines in their stiffening hands. The day is almost done, when look! Heaven now defend him! The charm of his life is broken for Custer has fallen; a bullet cleaves a pathway through his side, and as he falters another strikes his noble breast. Like a strong oak stricken by the lightning's bolt, shivering the mighty trunk, and bending its withering branches down close to the earth, so fell Custer; but like the reacting branches, he rises partly up again, and striking out like a fatally wounded giant, he lays three more Indians dead and breaks his mighty sword on the musket of a fourth; then, with useless blade and empty pistol, falls back, the victim of a dozen wounds.

Knives Made by Pressure.

It is announced that an entirely new method for the manufacture of table cutlery is being introduced into Sheffield, England, and is exciting much interest. A round bar of steel is placed in a machine, and by means of hydraulic pressure a perfect knife is formed—blade, bolster and handle. The "fash" is taken off, and it is subsequently ground and polished by machinery. One such machine is capable, it is stated, of producing 5,000 of these all steel knives per day at a comparatively small cost in labor. The machines are capable of dealing with any kind of cutlery or tools.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

When Black Is Stylish—Patti's Young Eyes—A Woman's Hotel—A Discourse on Hats—A Charming School Teacher—Etc., Etc.

WHEN BLACK IS STYLISH.

Black is never really so stylish as when left entirely alone. Even natural, colored flowers worn with it seem to lower its rich quality, though one sees occasionally a black gown worn with good effect by a woman of artistic taste—a trained toilet, for example, of black satin or moire draped with silk net, or chenille-dotted and trimmed black tulle with just a touch of vivid royal red placed somewhere on the bodice, and an answering gleam set in the coiffure.

PATTI'S YOUNG EYES.

The birth certificate of Adelina Patti, recently found at Madrid, places the time of birth of the prima donna at 1843.

So Patti at fifty-five is still the admired of all the world; Patti is still youthful, with eyes that are—as described by a Berlin paper—"absolutely young."

When in New York, not many years ago, Patti told the writer the secret of her young eyes.

"I never read at night," said she, "if I can help it. It does not hurt the eyes to cry, if you sleep afterward. I bathe my eyes in hot and cold water, as feels best. I do a great many things I am told never to do. But I also observe certain rules. I never read at twilight, or when hungry. I sleep fully nine hours, more if I need it. I eat lightly many times a day. I keep my eyes free by not making them tired. That is all."

Patti's eyes are the sort that shine. They are almost dazzling. Her lashes are abundant, a fact which she attributes to her habit of nightly anointing them with a cream.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A WOMAN'S HOTEL.

It is possible that a woman's hotel may be established in Boston, founded on the same lines as the now famous Mills hotels for workingmen in New York.

Mrs. William Lee, well known in Back Bay circles, is at the head of the movement. Speaking of the matter, Mrs. Lee says:

"My suggestion is that communication be had with the individuals contemplating the woman's hotel in New York, and that a committee of one or more from the woman's club house corporation go to New York and investigate this and Mr. Mills's system.

"This project will appeal to many business men and capitalists who are not interested in seeing the erection of another business building, when so many are now so poorly occupied, and who feel that to advance money for more would be a losing investment. Such a club house and building also appeals to the women that have not as yet been interested—the women for whom the hotel is intended. Undoubtedly several friends would pool their money and thus obtain shares, each having an individual interest.

"Such a hotel provides for the out-of-town club members the promised accommodations, and will give a club house in the portion of the building set apart for that purpose of which New England women may justly be proud."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A DISCOURSE ON HATS.

To discourse on hats is to dwell chiefly on the recent proneness of women to wear small three-cornered affairs of one color of felt, faced with another. For example, a sweet pearl gray felt will have its brim looped away from the face in three places, and covered all on the under side with a warm shade of dahlia felt, then a big bow of dahlia velvet is set upon one side with a turquoise heart, from which springs a big black osprey. That is the sort of hat that youthful beauty wears to its advantage, while among the most becoming possessions of young matrons are bonnets made of creamy lace in a perfect cap shape, showing a wide winged bow of velvet up in front. The toques all of bird breasts hold their own gallantly, and with demi-toilets it is no longer uncommon to see a stately fowl with breast, head, wings and tail settled down, as if for comfortable nesting, on a woman's head. The head rears up finely, with a black osprey topknot and diamond eyes, right over the brow, while the feathered body completely covers the hair. Unfortunately these birds are dyed the most unnatural tints of pale pink and green and lilac, and thus all semblance of nature is destroyed. Quite as gay and somewhat more appropriate are the really lovely and huge bonnets of blue. They are often as big as Hindoo turbans and consist of ropes and wings and bows and puffs of tulle piled on a skeleton wire frame. Gilt is not only woven into the tulle, but spangles, large and small, are powdered on until by gaslight an idea of a fairy crown is conveyed. Pins with spangle heads are used to hold them in place, and convey a deceptive notion that the bonnet is resting by magic in place.—New York Sun.

A CHARMING SCHOOL TEACHER.

Miss Zebriskie, who is in charge of the cooking classes in the Thorp public school at Chicago, is a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Miss Zabriskie is a charming young woman, with a beautiful, high-bred face and she is very enthusiastic over her work and her pupils. The lessons begin at 8.30 a. m. and continue until school closes. Each class of seventh and eighth grade girls is taught separately. The predominant feature of the work is the absorbed interest of the pupils. They are all as eager to learn as Miss Zabriskie is to teach.

The Thorp school is a light and spacious basement, and this is turned into a most excellent kitchen classroom. Two long gas tables are placed side by side, and are beautifully equipped not only with gas burners and stove apparatus, but with deep drawers and sliding seats, which may be pulled out or pushed in at will. Besides the gas table there is a gas range, where the baking and broiling is done. There are sinks, and closets with an excellent supply of cooking utensils, from bread boards to patty pans. After the lesson is over there is the cleaning up to be done, and here tongues are loosened. "We don't forbid talking during dishwashing," says Misss Zabriskie, "because there seems no good and sufficient reason why they should not talk. We do preserve order during the lesson though, otherwise the instruction would be interfered with."

In South Chicago, where the Thorp school is located, the population is largely composed of the better class of laborers, and factory employes, and most of the girls in the classes are destined to be their own housekeepers. Hence the culinary art is fraught to them with deepest meaning and "economy" is not an empty word.

WOMEN'S INTERESTING WORK.

In the general movement of our American women to further the patronizing of home industries, the women of St. Paul, Minnesota, claim to be the pioneers. Their work in connection with a home foods exhibit, given at St. Paul over a year ago, was original and important. In the effort made at that time, in conjunction with the Northwestern Manufacturers' Association, the Ladies' Auxiliary became a distinct and recognized association, with Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim as president. The first effort was confined to an exhibit of foods. A cooking teacher was engaged, who gave two demonstrations daily, using, so far as possible, St. Paul foods. By this was meant food whose basic element was produced in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul, or was there so modified that its nature or form was entirely changed. Wheat made into flour by local mills, corn into corn meal, hominy, and the like, are examples. One of the most interesting features of the exhibit was the preparation by St. Paul women of a series of competitive dinners, the cost of each being limited. Prizes were awarded in the competition. There were four kinds—a dinner for brain workers, a dinner for persons engaged in manual labor, cooking for invalids, and cooking for children.

The success of this first exhibit encouraged the workers to attempt demonstrations on much broader lines. Their second one this autumn lasted ten days, and was a brilliant success from start to finish. The exhibits were divided into fourteen grouns, each in charge of a chairman, who selected her own assistants. Architecture, mechanical arts, china painting, interior decorations for homes, stained glass, jewelry, musical instruments, embroidery and lace, furniture, bookbinding and illustrating, building materials, mosaic work and pottery, mechanical designs, and women's clothing, from boots to bonnets, were exhibited. A most interesting fact shown in the exhibition, and the attention of Japan and the Philippines is called to it, was the possibilities of Minnesota's swamp grass, which has been considered heretofore merely a nuisance. It was demonstrated that this can be made into twine and into beautiful and durable matting. A machine was at work showing the process through the fair.—Harper's Bazar.

COMPLEXION AND DIET.

Hot milk is the newest panacea for all complexion ills. If the face be wrinkled, sallow, freckled or otherwise afflicted, hot milk, says the enthusiast over this new remedy, will produce a cure. Converts declare that the face, after being washed with hot milk, at night, feels wonderfully refreshed, while the skin soon becomes very white and soft. They also claim that a generous quantity of milk poured into the bath is positively magical in removing fatigue.

Fruits, being refreshing, nourishing, appetizing and purifying have a great effect on the complexion. Grapes and apples are very nutritious; grapes generally agree with the most delicate people, as they are very easily digested. Black grapes are fattening. Apples are more easily digested when baked and eaten with cream, and many can partake of them in this way who could not eat them raw.

Oranges, lemons and limes affect most directly the complexion, and are especially good if taken before breakfast. Ripe peaches are easily digested, but are also fattening. Strawberries, containing a larger percentage of iron than any other fruit, enrich the blood.

All fruit with firm flesh, such as plums, apples and cherries, should be thoroughly masticated; otherwise they will cause indigestion. The skin of raw fruit should never be eaten, and small fruits should have all impurities removed by wiping or washing. Acid fruit should not be eaten with farinaceous food unless the digestion is very good.

The most recent and popular fad in the way of diet is the "non-breakfast" diet, and it already has numerous adherents, in both this country and England. A well known woman said the other day that not a morsel was cooked in her home any day in the year until the noonday meal. Her children went off to school, her husband to his business, and even the maid, who had become a convert, went through her morning duties, all without breaking their fasts. The theory on which these two-meals-a-day folk base their conduct is that, no work being done after the late and hearty dinner, and little tissue waste following during the hours of sleep, the body has sufficient energy stored from the evening meal to meet the demands of the next forenoon's work. To take a hearty breakfast, they claim, is simply to provide a surplus of supply, and by just that much overtax the system. The elimination, therefore, of these 365 meals in a year means conserving of energy which, in the aggregate, is very valuable. They say, too, that after the first week or two it requires no effort to begin the day without food, and even the aromatic Mocha steaming through the house produces no effect upon their resolution.—Chicago Record.

NATURE BEATS JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Former Cuts a Channel at Scituate Where Man's Efforts Had Been Unsuccessful.

The following information is given out by the Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commissioners:

"Reports continue to come in daily of the condition in which the coast line is left by the great storm. Chief Engineer Hodgdon, who is an excellent photographer, has secured pictures of the conditions at the head of Marblehead harbor, where 500 tons of paving stones were lifted by the tide and gently deposited in a mass on the causeway to Marblehead Neck, making it necessary for the town to put men at work to dig a roadway before any teams could get across.

The most wonderful work of nature is in Scituate, at North River, between that town and Marshfield. At this point, between the third and fourth cliffs, there has been for many years a neck of land at the mouth of the river, and the attention of engineers and others has for a long time been given to the possibility of cutting a channel through it.

"When John Quincy Adams was President, he looked the ground over, and the National Government attempted to make a channel, but it was a failure.

"When the storm came, however, it accomplished in a few hours what seemed impossible, and now there is a channel 250 feet wide, and from thirteen to fifteen feet deep at low water. At extreme high water some 4,000 acres of meadow are now covered with water, which never were covered before, and at ebb tide this water scours the channel, thus deepening it all the time.

"Inside the channel there is a new harbor, much larger than the Scituate harbor, and much larger than the boat harbors which the harbor and land commission is constructing at several points along the coast, and which at many points is forty feet deep.

"All this wonderful work, which would have taken years of costly labor to perform, was done in a short time by the tide, with absolutely no expense to anybody, either."

Part a Needle Played in a Dream.

When Elias Howe invented the sewing machine he got along very well until he came to the making of a needle; then he was at a standstill, for he could not discover where the eye of the needle should be placed. At first he thought that a needle fashioned after the ordinary needle for hand sewing might be all right, but after much experimenting he found that it would not do.

One night he dreamed that he was in a far distant country that was ruled over by a savage king. The king ordered him to construct a sewing machine, and, not daring to disobey orders, he at once set to work. All went well until he came to the location of the needle's eye; then his troubles began.

The king grew impatient and finally gave the inventor just twenty-four hours in which to complete the machine, and told him he must forfeit his life if he failed to finish the task. But he could not invent a proper needle, and had to give it up.

Just as the king's warriors were about to take him away to execute him, he noticed that the spears they carried were pierced near the head. Like an inspiration the solution of the needle problem came to him, and, while imploring the savage king for a little more time, he awoke.

Although it was but 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Howe arose at once, and went to his workshop, and by 8 o'clock he had modeled a needle for his sewing machine with an eye at the point.—Philadelphia Times.

Savages Holding Their Own.

It is believed that the inhabitants of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, where the struggle for existence is intense, are at least holding their own; and the Eskimos of West Greenland, in recent years, have certainly been increasing in number. In fact, only very limited parts of the world are known to be actually decreasing in population, the islands of the Pacific, where the natives are dying out, being the exceptions. The aborigines of the Hawaii group are about holding their own; and the natives are growing in numbers in the Loyalty group, and in Wallis, Guam, Tahiti and a few other regions; but among the myriads of other islands in the Pacific there is as yet no evidence that the natives may escape the fate of the Tasmanians, who are now extinct.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 19

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RACKET STORE NEWS

Having leased the room lately occupied by Shaffer & Son, the carpenters will soon be at work cutting through the partition. This will add at least 2000 square feet floor space to The Racket. Some important changes in the business are in contemplation, which for want of a better word I will call "a revolution." In order to get ready for this, I will start a

REVOLUTION SALE!

Commencing Saturday, Jan. 7, to continue to Tuesday, Jan. 31, inclusive, and not an hour longer.

Please notice dates.

This sale will rival the great Dissolution Sale of last year and will follow the same lines. Almost the entire stock is new, having been put in during past year.

U kno we always do exactly as we advertise. I am willing to lose money to gain a point U understand.

First Come--First Served.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

DURING the next few weeks you will find unusual reductions in many prices. It will be profitable for you to visit us.

Wolf & Crawford.

Local Institute.

A Teachers' Local Institute will be held in the Methodist church at Boalsburg, February 10 and 11, 1899. The following program will be used Saturday. Morning session:

Educational Value of Obedience—H. M. Hosterman.

The Teaching of Grammar—M. E. Heberling, J. R. Bible, E. H. Williams.

The Teaching of Primary Geography—J. Albert Williams, Bessie Walker, D. K. Keller.

Bodily Health of the Child—Chas. E. Hower.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Phonic Element in Teaching—Rev. G. W. Leisher.

Observation Work as a Branch of Study—L. W. Musser, D. W. Geiss, W. M. Kerlin.

The Teaching of Language and Its Use Within School and Without—B. M. Wagenseller.

The Use of the Dictionary in the School—G. W. R. Williams, A. J. Tate, D. R. Foreman.

Supt. C. L. Gramley will be present and give an address. The program will be interspersed with excellent music under the direction of Prof. P. H. Meyer.

Let every teacher in the district be present and be prepared to say something on every subject. Thus we may have sessions that will be interesting and profitable to all.

Preparation has been made for the entertainment of the teachers in hospitable Boalsburg during the Institute.

Has a Kind Word for Us.

Clearfield Spirit.

The Centre Hall Reporter has started towards its 72nd milestone and the remarkable fact connected with its history is that Hon. Fred Kurtz, its editor has owned and edited it for forty-five years or nearly half a century. Always intensely Democratic yet fair to the opposition it has all these years sustained itself as one of the best "Country newspapers" in the State. Bro. Kurtz there isn't anything too good for you. The "Spirit" offers congratulations.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

DIED AT DANVILLE.

Sudden Death of the Mother of Jeff. Shaffer, on Sunday.

The sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Jennie Shaffer occured last Sunday evening at the state hospital at Danville, Pa., from heart trouble, at the age of 62 years, 5 months and 9 days.

About eighteen months ago Mrs. Shaffer entered the hospital at Danville for treatment for a nervous complaint. She made her home with her only son Jefferson, in this place, for several years. She was improving in health under treatment of specialists, until Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, when she was taken suddenly ill, and died about nine in the evening. Her husband, Daniel E. Shaffer, died about thirty-six years ago.

Mrs. Shaffer's remains arrived by train at Centre Hall on Tuesday morning. Wednesday afternoon they were interred in the cemetery at Spruce-town. Rev. T. F. Faus, of the M. E. church, of which Mrs. Shaffer was a member, officiated in the services.

Houses Scarce Again.

Although there were several new dwellings erected in the town last year, there will be the usual scarcity and scramble this spring, and for the next year Centre Hall will not have one house empty. The supply is not quite equal to the demand, although some families will move away there are others who wish to move into the town. The building boom which has been characteristic of the town for the past ten years, will continue at least this coming year. Some new dwellings are in contemplation, and the work will be started as soon as the winter breaks.

Economical Chicken Raiser.

An exchange says: The latest and most novel use for old newspapers that has come to our notice occurred yesterday, when a gentleman stepped into this office and purchased 100 or more to feed his hens. He tears the paper into shreds and soaks it in sour milk until the whole mass becomes a pulp, when he feeds it to the hens, and he claims that it adds greatly to their egg producing qualities. The newspaper has gradually extended its field of usefulness. From food for thought, it has expanded until within its sphere is already included food for goats and hens.

Religious Meetings.

Extra religious meetings are now in progress in the Presbyterian church in this place, and will continue this and next week. Rev. M. L. Ross, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mifflinburg, Pa., will preach the 23d, 24th, and 25th, no preventing Providence. Rev. W. W. Rhoads, of the United Evangelical church, will preach some evening next week. Service next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Members of other congregations and all friends are cordially invited to these meetings.

How a Town is Populated.

Every town has a liar or two; a smart Aleck; some pretty girls; more loafers than it needs; a woman or two who tattles; an old fogy that the town would be better off without; men who stand on the street corners and make remarks about women; a man who laughs an idiotic laugh every time he says anything; scores of men with the caboose of their trousers worn smooth as glass; men who can tell you how the war question should be settled and how to run other people's business, but who have made a dismal failure of their own.

Wanted a Correction.

A certain paper, in an obituary of a man who had died in the cummunity, said, "A long procession followed the remains to their last roasting place." Of course the family rushed to the "print shop" to have the "error" corrected. The editor explained that he could not do it until the seven years back subscription the deceased owed had been paid.

Odd Fellows Banquet.

Last Saturday evening the members of the Odd Fellows lodge held their annual banquet in their rooms on the third floor of the bank building. The members invited their best girls to share the spread, and there was a general turn out. It was a turkey supper with all accessories, and it required six or seven large generous tables to accommodate the banqueters.

A Large Tree.

Ellis Vonado, of Zion, recently felled an oak tree that stood on the corner of his farm. It measured five and one-half feet across the stump. According to Mr. Vonado's statement the tree has stood for two hundred and fifty-eight years. It was the largest tree known of in that community.

Note of Thanks.

Mr. George O. Benner desires in the colums of the Reporter, to express his heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for assistance rendered during the recent illness and death of his wife. May the hour of need always find them similarly surrounded with assistance.

Farm Sold.

The farm of the late U. D. Osman, about one mile west of town, has been sold by the administrators to Daniel Houser, for $1300. Wm. Curry is the present tenant on the place.

Death of S. Stuart Lyon.

S. Stuart Lyon, one of the last surviving members of the well known iron manufacturing firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., died last week at his home in Bellefonte, aged over 76 years. He was born on the old Lyon homestead in Penns valley, this county, was the son of John and Margaret Lyon, coming from one of the oldest and most influential families in the county. The deceased, though always a busy man, was a great student of literature, and as a Latin scholar had few equals. The family are doubly bereaved, as only a week ago the only son, John, died at his home in Pittsburg of Bright's disease. The surviving children are Anna V., of Bellefonte; Clara V., wife of Wm. J. Nicolls, of Philadelphia; Mary T., wife of Ellis L. Orvis, Esq., of Bellefonte, and Rebecca, at home.

The Nittany Peach Crop.

The Lock Haven Democrat says:—The recent cold snaps, it is stated by owners of peach orchards, played havoc with the peach buds. The sudden drop of the temperature New Year's night is the cold snap that did the most mischief. Since that time J. S. Brownlee, of Mackeyville, who owns a peach orchard, has examined over twenty-five trees, on all of which the buds were completely frozen. Dr. Dumm, who owns the largest orchard in Nittany valley, has examined the branches of over 200 trees, and met with the same finding—the buds all dead. In not a single one of all the trees examined could be found a bud that showed any signs of life. Several trees in this city have also been subjected to the scrutiny of peach growers, with the same result. These gentlemen state that the peach crop in their section next season will be a total failure.

An Old Friend.

The gentleman named below was a former Rebersburg merchant and well known and esteemed on this side of our county and a friend of the editor of the Reporter. Mr. Gross, left Rebersburg to spend the rest of his life in his native town of New Berlin. The Lewisburg Journal says:

"Mr. George Gross now enters upon his 41st year as a director of the Lewisburg National Bank, having served continuously in that capacity since 1858. We doubt whether there is another director in the state who has continuously been connected with a banking institution as long as Mr. Gross has. During all these years he has been faithful in attending to his duties, and missed but very few meetings."

Bill McCartney, of Unsavory Record, Dead

William McCartney Thompson, better known all along the Susquehanna river from Cherry Tree to Marietta, as "Bill McCartney," died in Clearfield on 12. During the war he was a notorious bounty jumper, and boasted he made upward of $8,000 at that business. After the war he settled in the lower Karthaus Hills, where his home was the resort of all the counterfeiters and other noted criminals who desired to hide from the world.

Several times "Bill" was arrested for counterfeiting, but he always managed to escape, except once. He was also mixed up in other acts of outlawry. He served many terms in the Clearfield jail. He was 69 years of age.

Death of Gen. Jesse Merrill

General Jesse Merrill died on last Saturday evening. He was well known throughout the country. He was an old resident of Lock Haven. He enlisted in 1861 in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was detailed for duty in the Signal Corps. In 1862 he organized the Signal Corps for the army of the Ohio. He was appointed by Governor Geary in 1871 a major general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Will be More Candidates Now.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court, last week, that constables are entitled to fifty cents for each name on a subpoena they serve, and ten cents per mile, but not circular, there is likely to be a large number of candidates at the February election for that office. Under this ruling it will make the office a very lucrative one, and, inasmuch as the term is for a period of three years, it is probably the most desirable township office except that of district treasurer.

Mashed Some Toes.

Thomas Wilson, manager of the Howard Creamery Co., at the station, was unfortunate last Thursday in having several toes mashed by having a large cake of ice fall on his foot. He was assisting in packing ice in the creamery cold storage and the cake fell on him. He has been laid up since for repairs.

Will go to Jamaica.

After the inauguration ceremonies of Governor-elect Stone, Governor and Mrs. Hastings will sail for Jamaica, where they will remain several weeks for rest and recreation.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE SICK.

Many Of Our People Housed Up With the Grip.

With the country at large generally affected with the ravages of la grippe, our healthful community has not by any means escaped from its clutches, and the past week many of our people have been down with attack of more or less severity. The physicians in the valley have been kept on the jump almost night and day of late. The disease is apparently spreading and daily there are new victims added to the sick list The frequent changes in the weather we are having lately, is attributed the reason for the disease spreading, and until we get down to common every day sort of weather again, there will not be an abatement.

In the town among those who are affected are: D. F. Luse, D. K. Geiss, Mrs. Geiss and Miss Elsie Geiss, Mrs. Wm. Wolf, Mrs. J. W. Wolf, William Wolf, M. B. Richard, J. D. Murray, Dr. Riter, John Showers, wife, son and daughter.

Caucus Meetings.

The Democrats of Centre county will hold their caucuses for the nomination of candidates for borough, ward, township and precinct officers on the 28th day of January, 1899. The committeemen of the several precincts and wards will take notice hereof and fix the hour or time for the holding of these caucuses. Instructions and blanks will be received by committeemen, in due time.

J. K. JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

Musical Jubilee.

The grand musical jubilee, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of the Reformed church, to be held on the week beginning Monday, Feb. 6, gives promise of being quite a successful affair. The jubilee will be under the personal direction of Prof. P. H. Meyer, who has had wide experience in successfully handling such affairs. He will be assisted by Miss Anna Brooks, of Pleasant Gap, as organist. Free entertainment will be provided for singers from a distance.

Deferred for Several Months.

The Commercial Telephone Co's extension to Centre Hall has been deferred now until about May 1st. When our town was canvassed the lines were promised by March 1st, but the extensive work of installing the system at Bellefonte necessitates a later day. The peopble of Mifflin county are clamoring for a connection with the Company and want a line across the Seven Mountains. It will likely be given them.

Put in New Engine.

Having sold all his machinery for manufacturing carriage wheels, W. W. Boob disposed of his large engine and boiler and has placed in a new engine of six-horse power. The large iron stack and boiler was taken down last week and shipped away. Two industries of the town, Poulson's handle factory and the wheel works, which was hoped would employ many hands, are dead, and the manufacturing boom has had a slight relapse.

Fawns in John Uzzle's Park.

George W. Good, of Lock Haven, has placed a Rocky mountain deer in the park of John Uzzle, of Snow Shoe. Mr. Uzzle recently shipped as a present to William Butler, superintendent of the western state fishery, at Corry, the largest and finest doe ever raised in captivity in Pennsylvania. The animal would have dressed 140 pounds, and was most handsome in every feature.

Shipping Stone.

S. S. Mills, who leased the Bruss stone quarries on Nittany mountain, is taking out a lot of the fine building blue stone these days. He is shipping a car load a day to different points east to be used in constructing buildings. During the year he expects to ship nearly four hundred car loads. The stone is more durable and of finer grain than any in the state.

$8000 Damages Awarded the Bald Eagle, Nittany and Brush Valley Pike Co.

This case has been settled by the county of Clinton agreeing to pay the pike company $8000 for vacating and freeing the pike of tolls from February next, the company to retain the three toll houses. The pike company had asked $16,000.

Shippers Must Pay.

At Philadelphia last week Judge Arnold in the common pleas court in a suit brought to determine whether a shipper or the Adams express company should pay for the war revenue stamp to be attached to bills of lading for express packages, decided in favor of the express company and that the shipper must pay for the stamp.

In Good Standing.

The County Commissioners' report will show a cash balance of over $12,000, after paying out for repairs to the court house and furnishing steel cells for the jail costing $5,000. This year they will reduce the county tax to three mills.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Until February 15th, we will sell you anything in the following lines at cost: Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware.

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING STOCK.

Come and See.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

$ $ SAVED!

It Is No... Humbug!

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from prices on Furniture during January and February.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1203. - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Millinery - Carpets

Price Reduction Sale!

PREVIOUS TO TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

We take our Annual Invoice early in February, and in order to have as little stock on hand, and more money in bank, we make a material reduction in prices for three weeks previous.

Those who purchased from us the past seasons, at this time will no doubt seize this opportunity to get good dependable goods at prices less than cost of manufacture.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures!

One-half off on Overcoats, and all Clothing.
One-half off on all Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Wraps.
That is you pay us just one-half the original price.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on all Dress Goods.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on Carpetf.
One-third or thirty-three per cent. off on Millinery.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on all Table Linens, and Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
One-quarter or twenty-five per cent. off on Blankets and Flannels.

Take Advantage of this Great Price Reduction Sale,

As we want to get our stock as low as possible previous to Inventory, and purchases for Spring business.

KATZ & CO., LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."